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Saturday,
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HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Starred Questions and Answers	1621 1628
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1628 1689
L A Bill No XIX of 1952 a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act 1951 (passed)	1689 1698
L A Bill No XX a Bill for making provision for proper Housing of Labour (1st reading complete)	1698 1699

Price Eight Annas

THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday the 12th July 1952

(26TH DAY OF THE SECOND SESSION)

The Assembly met at two of the clock

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

Starred Questions and Answers

Mr Speaker Let us take up questions

DESTRUCTION OF FOREST

*906 Shri Gopals Ganga Reddy (Nurul General) Will the hon Minister for Excise Forests & Customs be pleased to state

(1) Whether the Government are aware that forests are being destroyed in Nurul and Boath taluqs?

(2) Whether any action has been taken against the Officers who are responsible for this?

اکمرا، کٹمنس، ایڈ فارمس مسٹری وینکٹ رینگارڈی وہو ہے کہ
کچھ حکل راد کرے گئے ہیں وہ دار عہدہ داروں کے خلاف کارروائی کی جا رہی ہے
میری گوی ڈی کمارڈی نل میں ہے کہ رورٹ طلب کروائی ہے کیا
وہ کسی ام سے طلب کروائی ہے کہ کلاب کے آہ میں ہے؟
شری وینکٹ رینگارڈی میں ہیں سمجھا کہ امیر میں اور کہ کلاب کے عہدہ داروں
میں کامرو ہے

میری گوی ڈی کمارڈی میرا طلب اسل ام سے ہے
شری وینکٹ رینگارڈی ہمارے اس ام نل ام سے نام سے کہی ام ہیں
میری دا سی سکریٹری (عدل ادا) کہ کلاب کہ اب کرے جائے
میں کیا ہیں کہ دعاہ دار ہیں کہ اب کرے ہیں نا کوئی دوسرے احاس
شری وینکٹ رینگارڈی حکل سلسی اسوں سے ادھرے ہیں لکن عہدہ دار
بعضہ وہ حاجہ کرے کی وجہ سے اس وہب کہ حو کلابوں کو معطل کیا گیا ہے۔
انک عہدہ دار کا حو کہ صط کا گیا ہے ان دو مہسوں میں کہ باباب گرامانان
میں ہیں کہ باباب پر سم طہ وہ صب دنگی ہے

سری گوپی دیو کی کارڈی کتا اسل سسٹم کے لئے دیا گیا
ارٹھ نہ کام کر رہی ہے

سری ویکٹ ریگاردی مجھے اطلاع ہے کہ سسٹم کی وہاں ڈھکی ہے
سری ڈاس سیکرڈاڈ کتا سسٹم کی وہاں کے لئے دیا گیا ہے
کے لئے کہا ہے

سری ویکٹ ریگاردی مجھے اطلاع ہے کہ سسٹم کی (Sympathy)
حاصل کرنے کے لئے وہ جوہر ہے کی عیب دہا ہے

سری ام پچا (وڈ) کتا سسٹم کے لئے دیا گیا ہے
سے مل کر حیکل ڈے اے ہے

سری ویکٹ ریگاردی مجھے اسی اطلاع ملی ہے کہ سسٹم کی
میں کتا گیا ہے

سری ام پچا کتا سسٹم کے لئے دیا گیا ہے

سری ویکٹ ریگاردی کتا سسٹم کے لئے دیا گیا ہے

سری ام پچا کتا سسٹم کے لئے دیا گیا ہے
میں کتا گیا ہے سسٹم کے لئے دیا گیا ہے

سری ویکٹ ریگاردی اسی کی اطلاع میرے پاس ہے

سری گوپی دیو کی کارڈی کتا سسٹم کے لئے دیا گیا ہے
صاحب کو دودھ کے لئے کئے گئے سیکرڈے کی سیکل ڈے اے

سری ویکٹ ریگاردی اسی کی اطلاع میں ہے

سری پھوان رائڈ گالڈے (ڈ) کتا سسٹم کے لئے دیا گیا ہے
روڈ کتا اسی عہدہ دار سے ہو کہ اس سیکل سے مل رہا ہے طلب کی ہے

سری ویکٹ ریگاردی میں پہلے در کی سبب دہی ہے کہ میں دہی
صعاب کے لئے میں دہی ہوں لیکن ایک ایک عہدہ دار کے پاس دہی ہے میں
مجھے اطمینان ہے

سری ڈاس سیکرڈاڈ کتا اسل سسٹم کے لئے دیا گیا ہے
لکڑی کے لئے دیا گیا دار صوبہ میں

سری ویکٹ ریگاردی اگر کسی میں وعدہ ہے وہی ہے وہی ہے
اطلاع میں ہے لیکن میں نے ایک (Circular) جاری دیا ہے
جہاں اس سے ہوگا مارتھ کی وائی میں

سری ام پچا کتا سسٹم کے لئے دیا گیا ہے وہاں کی کانگریس میں
بلکٹر کتا کتا ہے ۹

شری ویکٹ ریگاردٹی : الکل عطا ہے تاکہ میں اس کے سوانس
نازی کے بند دیکھ سکوں کہ وہ کیا کر رہے ہیں

شری گوئی ڈی کگارڈی : سب اہل میں دو گروہ ہیں (Left)
اور (Right) ہیں ۔ ایک گروہ اس سے متعلق نہ کہہ رہے ہیں

شری ویکٹ ریگاردٹی : مجھے اس عام کہ مسلسل میں لیسٹ اور راسٹ
کون سے لے گا عام ہے کہ میں اس سے کہہ سکتا ہوں میں نے اس سے
میں چلے گا سب سے

شری جی راجہ رام (از) : اہل اہل میں لے کر آئے گا سب اہل
نے نکال دیا ہے اس لیے اس کے ساتھ اطلاع ۔ ڈاری عہدہ داروں نے دی ہے
ناحیہ لوگوں نے

شری ویکٹ ریگاردٹی : میرے اس حاکمی طور اطلاع ای ہے اور اس
کا برہمن نے اس کے ساتھ ۔ وع کی ہے ۔ عہدہ میں عام ہے تاکہ

شری جی راجہ رام ۔ حور ورت آ ل ۔ سر کو ملی ہے وہ ملک کارہ کرناویں
(वापसी) کی طرف سے لی ہے تاکہ اس کے کارہ کرناویں سے ؟

شری ویکٹ ریگاردٹی : میں نے کہا ہے کہ نواحی اطلاع ہے عہدہ
جاری ہے ۔ صحیح سچہ معلوم ہو جائے گا

شری وی ڈی دھیاپانڈے (اکوڑہ) : سرکاری طور پر وہاں کی رعایا کا
حکومت کا جس قدر حوصلہ لگائے کی اجازت ہے اس کے سوسلٹ نازی اس سے راہ حوصلہ
کامیاب کے لیے کہی ہے ؟

شری ویکٹ ریگاردٹی : سرکاری طور پر سر نوچہ لگائے کی اجازت ہے حکومت
اس کے کلکٹروں کو لکڑی سے دے کے نازی میں سوج رہی ہے اس بارے میں میں نے
عہدہ داروں سے رائے طلب کی گئی ہے ۔ اس کے حکم ہے کہ اس کا احاطہ ہو جائے لیکن
اس وقت اب لکڑی دے کی گنجائش نہیں ہے

شری وی ڈی دھیاپانڈے : میرا سوال نورا میں ہوا تھا کہ طلب کیا
کہ اس کے سب سے سہولت دی ہے تاکہ سوسلٹ نازی کی مانگ اس سے زیادہ ہے ؟

شری ویکٹ ریگاردٹی : سرکار خودی ہے اس سے زیادہ دے کا سوال نہیں ہے
شری مادھو رائے لکھ (بگولی موٹ) : کیا اس میں سے کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ
سرکار کو کیا معیاں ہوا ؟

شری ویکٹ ریگاردٹی : میں اس کے ساتھ مر کر رہا ہوں کہ ولس اپس
ہے اس کے ساتھ معیاں ہوا ہے ۔ یہ معام معلوم ہو جائے گا

شری داجی شکر - کیا پولیس ایکس سے ایک سوشلسٹ پارٹی کی ترمیم سے حائل کاٹے جا رہے ہیں ؟

شری وینکٹ رنگا ریڈی - ایکس کی ترمیم سے ملنے، محض اس کا علم نہیں۔ لیکن حوں اور حوالہ کے مہیوں میں جو حائل کاٹے گئے ہیں انکی نسبت معلوم ہوا ہے کہ وہ اسی پارٹی کی ترمیم سے کاٹے گئے ہیں۔ اسی اطلاع ہمارے پاس ہے۔

شری وی۔ ڈی۔ دیشپانڈے - کانگریس کے تعلق سے حائل دے گا جو پروگرام تھا کیا وہ اب بھی جاری ہے ؟

شری وینکٹ رنگا ریڈی - کانگریس کی جانب سے حائل کسے پروگرام دے گا میں علم نہیں ہے۔ سیدھی کے درخت کانے کا پروگرام دیا گیا تھا یا جس مجھے معلوم نہیں۔ لیکن سیدھی کے درخت تو صرور کاٹے گئے ہیں۔

شری کے۔ ایل۔ رمنچا راؤ (یلندو - عام) - جس (Jus) کی تحقیقات کی جا رہی ہیں اسارے میں پہلے ہی سے کسی دوسری سیاسی پارٹی پر الزام لگایا گیا آرہیل مسٹر درست خیال کرتے ہیں ؟

شری وینکٹ رنگا ریڈی - میں نے کوئی الزام نہیں لگایا۔ واقعات ملتے ہیں۔ اس قسم کی اطلاع آتی تھی۔

شری ادھورائ پٹیل (عناں آباد - عام) - آرہیل مسٹر نے فرمایا ہے کہ حائل کی اطلاع کی بنا پر یہ معلوم ہوا کہ سوشلسٹ پارٹی نے کتوایا ہے تو کیا آرہیل مسٹر کے سورس (Sources) صرف حائل کی اطلاعیں ہیں ؟

شری وینکٹ رنگا ریڈی - میں ابھی جواب دے چکا ہوں کہ میں نے تحقیقات نہیں کی۔ متعلقہ چوکیداروں کو مسئلہ کر دیا گیا تاکہ تحقیقات کے بعد صحیح نتیجہ معلوم ہو سکے۔

شری گوپی ڈی گنگا ریڈی - کیا یہ صحیح ہے کہ کانگریس پارٹی عریصوں اور سوشلسٹ پارٹی کو بدنام کرنا چاہتی ہے ؟

Mr. Speaker No question of 'Badnamy'

شری جی۔ راجہ رام - کیا آرہیل مسٹر اس سلسلہ میں ایم۔ ایل۔ اے۔ کی کوئی اپاءرشل کمیٹی (Impartial Committee) کے ذریعہ تحقیقات کریں گے ؟

شری وینکٹ رنگا ریڈی - ہمارے پاس جو قانون ہے اس میں ایم۔ ایل۔ اے۔ اور - کو ہٹا کر تحقیقات کرنے کے لئے کوئی پروویژن (Provision) نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ عہدہ داروں کی معرفت تحقیقات کرنے کے بعد حکم دیا جاتا ہے۔

میری وی دی دنسائیے سوسائٹ ہائی رجو عرصہ کیا ہے ؟
آر۔ سر۔ سر کے

Mr. Speaker That is the point asked and that is the information given. I do not think there is any charge against any particular political party.

We have spent nearly 10 minutes over one single question.

شری منی راجہ رام عیداد کے عہد حواریں اہر سکی کیا رل -
نکوٹاؤں کے سامے رکھ سکے

میری ویسٹ رگاریٹی میں ۴ ہی رلہوں و رل میں ک
احارے ۴ سال اح نوحہ رہے ہیں اس وقت ہی نوحہ سکے ہیں

Mr. Speaker Now let us proceed to the next question.
Shri Ankush Rao Venkat Rao

Payments of Levy Grants

*201 *Shri Ankush Rao Venkat Rao* (Partur) Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture & Supply be pleased to state

(1) Whether the agriculturists who bring levy grants to the godowns are paid immediately?

(2) Whether there is any payment due from the Government for grains recently procured in Partur taluq?

(3) What amount is spent by Government every year on the purchase of Baidana?

(4) Whether payment is withheld for not depositing Baidana in the godowns?

(5) Whether and if so how much loss the Government have incurred due to waste of 'Baidana' in Partur taluq?

مسٹر فارسیلائی انڈاکر کلچر (ڈاکٹر حارٹی) میر کا جواب ہے،
ہاں میر دو کا جواب ہے میں میر ۳ کا جواب ۴ ہے کہ محض سالوں میں
بھلوں کی خریدی رجو صرفہ ہوا ہے اسکی تفصیل ۴ ہے

۶۳۳۱۸ روپے سکے عبا ۴	سہ ۳۳ نا ۳۳
۱۲۳۸ ۵	سہ ۳۳ نا ۵۵
۲۲۸۹۳ ۴	سہ ۳۳ نا ۳۳

۶۳۷ ۲۳ ۲۵ ۷	سہ ۱۷۸
۷۳۷۱۹۵	سہ ۸۸
۳۶ ۳۲۲۲	سہ ۸۸
۸۳۷۷۳۵	سہ ۸۸
۸۵۵۳۵	سہ ۸۸
۳ ۲۶۶	سہ ۸۸

Shri Inlakh Rao Venkat Rao What is the mode of ascertaining the loss that the Government suffers due to waste of Budini?

Dr M Chenna Reddy Usual mode.

Shri Inlakh Rao Venkat Rao May I know the usual mode?

Dr M Chenna Reddy Departmental procedure.

Shri Inlakh Rao Venkat Rao The Department relies on reports but when there is actual loss in the godowns what is the mode of ascertaining that loss?

Dr M Chenna Reddy That depends on the particular instance that may be brought to my notice.

شری اودھو رائے شل ہر وہ گوداموں پر جسے دانا جاتا ہے اس کی
رپورٹ بیلہ عہدہ دارانہ سے وصول ہو ہے

ڈاکٹر چارلٹی عہدہ دارانہ سے اس قسم کی رپورٹ وصول ہوتی ہے۔ اس
میں ہر ہوس کے ہیں اسکا

شری بھگوان رائے گاڑھے گوداموں میں سب سے زیادہ رہتے ہیں

ڈاکٹر چارلٹی یہاں کی حد تک رہتے ہیں

شری بھگوان رائے گاڑھے دانا صحت سے نہ علی کی قسم وہ دانا
ہو ہے

ڈاکٹر چارلٹی یہ صحت سے اورنگ آباد کے ریل سے دانا
سکات کی بھی ارسال کر رہے ہیں کہ اس کے پوری اسطو دانا ہے

شری داسی سنگھ رائے دھواؤں کی سب سے زیادہ میں دانا ہے
کچھ معلوم ہے؟

ڈاکٹر حارثی جن سے دعویٰ کی صلاح و وہاں روک ہادی کی
سری داسی سیکرٹری کی کن سے اب روک ہادی کی ہے
ڈاکٹر حارثی اسکی مصلحت میں ہیں
شری رگ راؤ دسمکھ (ککا کھڑ) کا دعویٰ سے سارکو ()
ی لہ لہا حانا ہے

ڈاکٹر حارثی طے رادہ میں لہا حانا ہے
شری رگ راؤ دسمکھ کا مدح ہے کہ ککا کھڑ بعلہ میں محصلداروں کے
دو دوسرے رگ راؤ دسمکھ کا

ڈاکٹر حارثی ارسال میں پہلے بوجھے ہوئے ہوا
1950-51 میں 1000 روپے کی رقم دے دی گئی تھی
1951-52 میں 1000 روپے کی رقم دے دی گئی تھی
1952-53 میں 1000 روپے کی رقم دے دی گئی تھی

شری جی ۵ حسب راؤ (میاں) کا مدح میں لوی انکریٹ کے معاملہ میں
وہاں ۵ کھیرم دیکھی کہ آرڈر میں وہاں نہیں ہے

ڈاکٹر حارثی لوی انکریٹ کے کا میں ہیں سمجھا اگر ارسال میں
۵ اشارہ روکروٹ براس (Procurement Price) کی طرف سے بومی
کھینکا ہوں کہ ای اور بانی کی مصلحتوں کے روک روک میں اضافہ ہوا وہ ماہ میں
کا ہا اسکے مدد میں اس میں توسیع کی گئی

شری مادھو راؤ لال سی پٹیل (جدا گاؤں) لوی کے بارے میں جو بوس
دنا حانا ہے وہ بوس سواروں کو دنا حانا ہے انکی اس بوس کو کون ہیں دنا حانا *

ڈاکٹر حارثی اس بوس کے بوس کے مصلحت میں سمجھا ہوں کہ ارسال میں
بوس مصلحت میں ہوں ہے روکروٹ کے حسب رجسٹر اس (Purchase Price)
کے طور پر رکھو رادہ رقم ان کو دھائی ہے ۵ تاکہ حال میں بانی کی حد تک
مادہ کتاگا ہے بوس کی حد تک کسی کے آرڈر کو اس کام میں لکھے رہے ہیں اس
میں سے بوس بطور معاوضہ دنا حانا ہے

سری مادھو راؤ لال سی پٹیل جن معلومات میں لوی وصول ہیں وہاں
سچی کون ہیں کی حانی؟ اسکے برخلاف جن معلومات ر لوی وصول ہوئی ہے وہاں
سچی کون کی حانی ہے؟

ڈاکٹر چارثی جہاں انعام ہیک ہیں ہے انعام ہیک کرنے کی کوسس کی
حانی ہے

شری اچاری رائے (رہی) سا ل ن و ب
 ہی کے سلسلہ میں ہلے رکود لا حاکم کے لئے اور
 گود برلا گئی نو حکم دیا کہ نہ س لہ لکی لاسکی س س و
 معان س ہے

ڈاکٹر حار دئی س س س کوں معان س ہے
 ایل اریل میر س ل وی سا س دھو س نو ی دورو ہے
 حار ہے س ل س ہے

ڈاکٹر حار دئی س علما س ل کے علم میں س ہے

Mr. Speaker Let us proceed to the next question. *Shri Anilush Rao Venkat Rao*

RATIONING

*299 *Shri Anilush Rao Venkat Rao* Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state

(1) How long do the Government propose to keep rationing in force?

(2) Whether there is rationing in villages?

(3) Whether there is any proposal before the Government for decontrolling foodgrains in the State?

شری حار دئی س لاک دھو س ہے س س اس س لہ وغور لرو ہے
 میر س د س ہے کہ س س س دھو س ہے س س لہ س
 کے رد س ہے

شری عبدالرحمن (ملک پٹن) س س کے حل ہونے کی س ک س کے
 حاکمی س ہے

ڈاکٹر حار دئی س ک لہ ام لہو س لری س س س لہ س
 شری جے رام رڈی (رہوور) لہ لہ س س س لہ س
 کر س کے س ہے

ڈاکٹر چار لئی س لہو س لری کے لہ س لہ لہ اس س لہ س
 (As soon as possible) س ہے

شری اچاری رائے گوالے (As soon as possible) کے س س ہے

ڈاکٹر حار دئی س س لہ س س ہو س کے

شری بھگت راؤ گاڑھے ڈی کنٹرول ۲۰۰۰ روپے کی وجہ سے لوگوں کو نکلنے
دورے سے کیا اس سلسلہ میں ایکے پاس سے وصول نہیں ہوئی

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی وصول نہیں ہوئی۔

شری لکشمی کوٹا (آصف آباد عام) کیا اسے لوگ حکمے پاس رزاع نہیں ہے
انکو ہی عہدہ سلائی کرے گا انتظام کیا گیا ہے ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی میں ۷۰ اس عرصے کی نکل کے لیے انٹر وِلج مومنٹ
(Intea village movement) کا انتظام کیا ہے

شری لکشمی کوٹا اس سے پہلے کیا انتظام ہوا ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی - حکمہ حکمہ دوکاناں بھی

شری ادھو راؤ پائل کیا آئے پاس کنٹرول رکھنے کے سلسلے میں کچھ عرصے تک
آ رہی ہیں ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی میں

شری ادھو راؤ پائل - کون میں میں لوگوں کے پاس میں میں ۷۰ کے گزر کر
کے لیے انتظام کیا گیا ہے ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی اس کا جواب دنا چاہتا ہے کہ حکمہ حکمہ دوہ میں ہیں

شری لکشمی کوٹا (محلے گاؤں) مواضع میں ۷۰ دوکاناں میں میں میں
لوگوں کی ضرورت پوری ہوئی ہے ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی جب میں -

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next question Shri
K L Narsimha Rao

FAMINE CONDITIONS

*824 Shri K L Narsimha Rao Will the hon Minister
for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state

(1) Whether famine conditions are prevailing in the
eastern parts of Warangal district ?

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی - اس سوال کا جواب ہے کہ، میں میں - ۱۰ میں کنڈیشن (Condition)
میں میں -

میری کے اہل و سارا اور ذات سے کسی نہ صلح وصال کے وہ ۔
 بلکہ، ماکھال و نورگم کی ہی سے و غرم موسیٰ ب چاہے جس؟

ڈاکٹر حارثی سو کے کسی دن لڑجائے تاجی + م م م
برنگل میں (۶) دوکانات سو م م م م م م حاصل کیا جاتا ہے

سری گرواردی (سادی شہ) کا کو علوم ہے کہ سو سے ل
 دی کیلنس (Famine Condition) ہے ؟

ڈاکٹر حارثی اس میں ہے

سرہمی از بلہ کلا دیوی (الر) کا کو معانوم ہے کہ دو بد میں ہاں نہ
 برسے کی وجہ سے وہاں کے لوگ ڈر رہے ہوں۔ باہر چلے گئے ہیں ؟

ڈاکٹر حارثی سہیل کے لئے رکھے گئے ہیں وہاں گرمی سانس (Warm Senses)

سری کے اہل و عیال کا جنگلی علاقوں میں سرکاری طور پر رکھی گئی ہے ؟

ڈاکٹر حصار بٹلی ہاں سرکاری طور پر دانا بننے لگی ہیں

میری داخلی شدہ کراؤ دور نہ بن جائے وہ ہونے کی وجہ سے وہاں کی ک
حالت ہے ؟

ڈاکٹر حارثی اب فارن ہو چکی ہے اس لیے میں سمجھا ہوں کہ خوب دے
کی ضرورت نہیں ہے

الحک آرمیل میر نندو میں کیے دکات ہیں ؟

ڈاکٹر حارثی تعلیمہ واری فیکلٹی (Figures) موجود ہیں۔

شری عبدالرحمن حکموں کے متعلق احادیث میں روزانہ حرمی ہی ہیں کہ وہاں محض شروع ہو گیا ہے کیا انکو معلوم ہے؟ مکے اسناد کے لئے حکومت کا سوا رہا ہے؟

ڈاکٹر حنا ریڈی آپ کس اصناف کی طرف اشارہ کر رہے ہیں میں نے سنا ہے
میں خود اس معاملہ میں دو حصہ چلے گا پہلا وہاں نثر پر مبنی (Representation)
کہا گیا تھا کہ حنا ریڈی کے اسٹاٹسٹکس کے بارے میں اس کے پاس کوئی چیز (Paddy)
ہے اس کے علاوہ میں بھی حنا ریڈی کی حواہی کی گئی ہے وہی درمیان میں دی گئی
اور بولسکل ہار پر اور کمپوزیشن کے بھی پر مبنی کہا ان کو حنا ریڈی کے اسٹاٹس
کہا گیا ہے۔

شری کٹہ رام رٹلی (نکنہ) بلکھلے ورے ناموں میں حارے کی طب ہے
وہاں کا انتظام کا کیا ہے -

ڈاکٹر چار رٹلی - چارے سے علی کی دکاناں ڈاکٹر سینگھ ()
ہیں ہے -

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next question
Shri L R Ganerwal

COTTON SEED CONTRACTS

*850 Shri L R Ganerwal (Ramayanpet) Will the hon Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state

(1) Whether the provisions of the Cotton Seed (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order, 1952 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary No 85 dated 20 5 1952 are being enforced in Hyderabad State with effect from 22nd May, 1952 ?

(2) Whether the settlement in respect of the out standing contracts, was made at the market rate on 22 5 1952, in Latur, Puri Vajyanath Cotton Market ?

(3) If not, what action had been taken by Government against the offenders ?

ڈاکٹر چار رٹلی (۱) میں ہاں

(۲) حکومت کو اس کا علم ہے -

(۳) یہ سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوا -

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next question
Shri L R Ganerwal

OIL SEED CONTRACTS

*850 Shri L R Ganerwal Will the hon Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state

(1) Whether the Oil Seeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order issued through SRO No 897, and

(2) Whether the Vegetable Oil and Oil Cakes (Forward Contract) Order issued through SRO No 898 are being enforced ?

ڈاکٹر چار رٹلی (۱) میں ہاں

(۲) میں ہاں -

ایک آرمل پر جان کے کیا معنی ہیں
ڈاکٹر حارندھی اگر سول پڑھے تو علوم جو جانا ۔

HARVESTS

*88. *Shri Bhagwan Rao Boralkar* (Basmath General)
Will the hon Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state

(1) Whether harvests of crops were good in 1951 ?

(2) What is the forecast of food crops this year ?

ڈاکٹر حارندھی () سال سے ۹۰ ع میں فصل حدی خاص کی اے وال فصل
کے اوسط کا اندازہ روسہ میں ۷ اے کا گیا تھا یہ مناسب کی عا فصل سے بہت کم ہے
فصل خدای فصلوں کے ربر مناسب روسہ میں ۱۲ لاکھ انکر کے امانہ سے ۷۳ لاکھ میں
رہا پھاوار کی اسد ہے

(۲) ابھی کچھ سلانا مل ار وہ ہے

TACCAVI LOANS

*886 *Shri Bhagwan Rao Boralkar* Will the hon Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state

(1) Whether the Government have received any complaint that Taccavi loans are not being given to needy kisans in Parbhani district ?

(2) If so what measures have been taken by the Government in this regard ?

ڈاکٹر حارندھی سوال سے کسی خاص ملک کا اندازہ نہیں ہوا اس بارے میں
حال میں کوئی شکایت وصول نہیں ہوئی ہے کچھ عرصہ قبل ایک کسی برائے جاری
کیا گیا تھا جسکے درمیان سے کلکٹر صاحبان کو یہ خطاب دی گئی تھی کہ عام طور سے
عرصہ ان لوگوں کو نہ دیا جائے جو خود ہی آلات وغیرہ کی فراہمی کیلئے رقم لگائے کے
ناہل ہوں

شری رنگ راؤ دھیمکم : وہی جو غربت کسانوں کو دی جاتی تھی وہ اسے
غربت کسانوں کو نہیں دی ۔ بلکہ اسے لوگوں کو دی جاتی ہے جو کوئی درمیان رکھتے
ہیں ۔ اسکی کیا وجہ ہے ؟

ڈاکٹر حارندھی : اس بارے میں میں اس سے قبل کچھ خط ہوں پھر اسکی وضاحت
کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ عرصہ دینے کے عرصہ میں ان عرصہ کی عرصہ دیا جاتا ہے ۔ ان

لنگل فارمالٹیز (Legal formalities) کی حائے اگر کہیں عرب امر کا
اسار کا حانا ہے تو میرے سامنے آرمل مع اس قسم کے واقعہ لاسکتے ہیں ۔

شری رینگ راڈ ڈیسمکھ - دعاوی کے طور پر عرض کیا دنا حانا ہے ؟

شری مادھوراؤ پرلنکر - کیا دعاوی کے بعد بھی رقم دعاوی ہے ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی - میرے سامنے دو سوال آگئے ہیں ۔

شری تھگوب راڈ گاڑے - کیا حکومت کی نہ نالسی ہے کہ دعاوی کا مرض منظور
کرنے میں اس کا بھی لحاظ رکھا جائے کہ سرکاری رقم وصول ہو ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی - وہ ہیں سرکاری اس دہ دار حکہ پر ٹھہرے کا کوئی حق ہیں
وہنگا ۔

شری عبد الرحیم - دعاوی کی درخواست پیش ہونے کے بعد اسکی منظوری کے لیے
کسے مجھے لگتے ہیں ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی - کس مد کیلئے درخواست دی گئی ہے ، کہاں دی گئی ہے ، کوسے
وب دی گئی ہے ، نہ سب چہرے میں حکمو دیکھا ڈرنگا ۔ میرے پاس اسی نوکریں
اطلاع ہیں کہ فلاں درخواست فلاں روز پاس ہوئی ہے ۔

شری جی گوپال راڈ (داکھال) - آرمل مسٹرے جس کشی کے متعلق کہا ہے
کیا اس کا حوالہ دینگے ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی - ” کسی نہیں ہے ،، بلانا گائے ۔ اسلئے اسکا نشان معلوم ہیں ۔

بیلانی باجراتا ہی (باجراتا) - ڈسٹریکٹ جلیو کے لیے بونڈی کوہو کو کہاں دینا جاتا
ہے جیسے پاس پہنچا ہوتا ہے ؟ کیا جگہ ہے کہ بونڈی کہاں نہیں دینا جاتا جیسے بونڈی
بکرتا ہوتا ہے ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی - مجھے اس حدیث سے پوری ہمدردی ہے ۔ میں نے کہا ہے کہ اس
قسم کی کسی ہے ۔

شری شیش راڈ مادھوراؤ واگھارے - (بلنگہ) سال حال بد کیلئے کیا بقاری
دینگے ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی - دعاوی کے محلف بد ہیں ۔ آپ کس مد کیلئے درنا ب کر رہے ہیں ؟

شری شیش راڈ مادھوراؤ واگھارے - رزاع کیلئے ۔

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی - رزاع کیلئے دعاوی دی جاتی ہے ۔

شری لکشمی بانی (ماسواڑ) - کیا آرمل مسٹر کو معلوم ہے کہ حکمے پاس
وہیں ہیں ؟ انکو دعاوی دہائی ہے اور وہ اسے بچ لیے ہیں ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی - مجھے اسکی اطلاع ہیں ۔ اگر کوئی خاص کمی ہو تو اور بات ہے ۔
مگر یہ غلط ہے ۔

شری اناجی راؤ گوارے ہی اہی کھاگا نہ عرب کسانوں کو عادی دسے کے
ارے میں خورکا چارھا۔ نا حکوت کے ساسے لوی اسکم ہے کہ بڑے لسانوں کو
نہ دیکر عرب کسانوں کو فائدہ اٹھانے کا موقع دنا چاہے ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی میں نے ۶ میں کہا کہ میں خبر نہ ہو کرنا چارھا ہے ۔
مادار لہ مسرہ سرے خوب کو رابر میں سے کہے میں کہا کہ محاسب قواعد میں
ہیکے لحاظ سے عمل ہونا ہے ۔

شری عبدالرحمن عرض صرف نہ دار ہی کودنا جانا ہے نا محوط لکن دار کو
ابھی دنا جانا ہے ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی میں سمجھا ہوں کہ آرسل مسرہ جو کھو وکیل میں اس لیے وہ
خود اس باب کو سمجھ سکتے ہیں

شری سی۔ ہنس راؤ اس سال اس کی عادی منظور ہوئی ہے لکن انکمیرلیمینٹ
میں ملا ہے کیا اب اس سے واجب ہیں ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی اب کسی ایسے میں کہ رہے ہیں ؟

شری سی۔ ہنس راؤ میں آسل اس کے بارے میں کہ رہا ہوں ۔

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی ۴ کس اس (case) کے بارے میں ہے ، مجھے معلوم
ہیں ۔ اگر اس کو کس ہو تو آرسل میں اس کو میرے پاس لاسکتے ہیں ۔

شری سی۔ ہنس راؤ ۔ ۴ باب عام ہے ۔

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی عام ہے اچھا وہی ؟

شری برنڈر (کاروان) کا آرسل سٹرکو اسکی سوچا (۱۹۴۱) ہے کہ
بلکہ میں عادی عوام اور کسانوں کو ہیں دعا کر صرف و نل طبعہ کو ڈی عادی دنگنی
ہے ؟ اس بارے میں اطلاع ملے ہر حکمہ نے کیا کارروائی کی ؟

ڈاکٹر چارلڈی اگر اطلاع ہوئی ہے تو کارروائی ہوئی ہوگی میں اس وقت میں
پلاسکا

HARIJAN WELFARE FUND

*802 Shri Shamrao Bhikaji Jadhav (Basmath Reserved)
Will the hon. Minister for Social Service be pleased to
state

(1) What portion of the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs made
in the budget for 8 months for the Welfare of the Harijans
has been spent so far and for what purpose ?

(2) What is the balance ?

सोशल सलिस मिनीस्टर (श्री शकरदेव) प्रश्न यह है की हरिजन युद्धाभ्यास की गति के लिये दो लाख रुपये बजेट में विरल गये हैं। यह कौन से लिये गये और कितना खर्चा बाकी है ?

मुत्तर म गिवेन है कि माननीय सरस्वो को वास्तुम हो की दो लाख रुपये पूरे वर्ष के लिये दिये गये हैं न के हीन माध के लिये। क्योंकि सरकारी हिसाब का मासिक स्टेटमेंट तयार नहीं किया जाता किन्तु लिय यह नहीं बतलाया जा सकता कि हीन माध में कितना खर्च हुआ और कितना बाकी है।

شری شام رائی بھکاشی راجدھو - دو لاکھ روپے دے گئے ہیں ان سے
د تک میں نا ہیں ؟

श्री शकरदेव कोयाका बजेट अगर (१) लिये का हो तो लिये यह धानीय नहीं है।

HARIJAN WELFARE

*808 *Shri Shamrao Bhikaji Jadhav* Will the hon Minister for Social Service be pleased to state .

(1) What measures have been taken so far by the Government to promote the welfare of the Harijans ?

(2) Whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government in this regard ?

श्री शकरदेव देवरकोबा में ५० परिवारों के सेवा विभाग के लिये दो कोषापरिधि प्रामाण सोसायटीय की स्वीय बलाबी लगी। और उन १९५० म वो अधिकारी और विष्णु के वर्ष यानी १९५१ में ५ डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिये चार अधिकारियों को सेमुलुकास्ट की मुलती और देव भाग के लिये मुक्त किया गया है। छत् १९४८ वि म सेमुलुकास्ट ट्रस्ट फंड की ओर से वेक करोड रुपये से विद्यापीठों को सेमुलुकास्ट फेसिलिटीय (Education facilities) जैसे स्काउटिंग, परिखा और ट्यूशनल स्कूल वगैरा की लगी। लमने का काम, फूले बगाने के काम और बस-बगाने के काम लोके गये। हरिजनो के लिये लगीने देने और मकान बनाने तथा जुने लुबाने के लिये सल्ल-का ली लगी। विधी प्रकार के और कामो के लिये सरकार गभीरता पूर्णक लोच रही है।

شری شام رائی بھکاشی راجدھو - صلح د بھی میں کا کام ہو رہا ہے کا آپ ہلا
سکے ہیں ؟

श्री शकरदेव लिये लोटीय बाहीयो बबलू लोटीय नये हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट का काम लमन लमन कौसे बतलाया जा सकता है ?

شری گیت رائی واکھارے (द ग्लोबल) - چمڑے کا حو کام سکھا احاطے کا
چمڑے سے سکھانا احاطے یا कादوں سے ?

श्री शकरदेव लोमोसे सिखाया जाता है, पहले कागजसे फिर लमनेसे।

ایک آنریبل ممبر - کہاں کہاں کارخانے کھولے گئے ہیں ؟

श्री शकरदेव लोमर और लोपीकी में लोके गये हैं।

سری جی بی مسال راڈ (C.D.N. Road) ح مورھا ۹

سری مسال راڈ پر کوئی سڑک نہیں ہے۔ اس کی تعمیر کرنا ضروری ہے۔

سری مسال راڈ پر کوئی سڑک نہیں ہے۔ اس کی تعمیر کرنا ضروری ہے۔

سری مسال راڈ پر کوئی سڑک نہیں ہے۔ اس کی تعمیر کرنا ضروری ہے۔

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سری مسال راڈ پر کوئی سڑک نہیں ہے۔ اس کی تعمیر کرنا ضروری ہے۔

سری مسال راڈ پر کوئی سڑک نہیں ہے۔ اس کی تعمیر کرنا ضروری ہے۔

سری مسال راڈ پر کوئی سڑک نہیں ہے۔ اس کی تعمیر کرنا ضروری ہے۔

MATERNITY HOSPITAL—MANTHANI

*889 Shri G Sreeramulu Will the hon Minister for Social Service be pleased to state

(1) Whether the Social Service Department intends to help in the construction of a Maternity Hospital in Manthani taluq for which the Social Service Committee had collected Rs 2000 in addition to the sum of Rs 7000 collected by the Tahsildar for the purpose?

سری مسال راڈ پر کوئی سڑک نہیں ہے۔ اس کی تعمیر کرنا ضروری ہے۔

سری مسال راڈ پر کوئی سڑک نہیں ہے۔ اس کی تعمیر کرنا ضروری ہے۔

سری مسال راڈ پر کوئی سڑک نہیں ہے۔ اس کی تعمیر کرنا ضروری ہے۔

سری مسال راڈ پر کوئی سڑک نہیں ہے۔ اس کی تعمیر کرنا ضروری ہے۔

سری مسال راڈ پر کوئی سڑک نہیں ہے۔ اس کی تعمیر کرنا ضروری ہے۔

Shri Anilash Rao Venkat Rao With whom the grains are deposited?

سری بی رام کس راؤ (حب مسو) میں تک حرو صبح دنا تھا ہوں میں دیکھتا ہوں وہ ہاؤ کے آئل میں رکھا ہوا ہے وہ وہ دودھے عات کے ساتھ دھ رہے ہیں جسکی وہ ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں؛ لڑوہ ہاؤ کا نام جامع ہوا ہے (کن ہے میرے میں عات کو نہ لے سیری (unparliamentary) کہا ہے) حسب میں نہا ہے وہ ہاؤ کے میں بعضی سولہ کیے گئے وہ نہ سیری نہ ڈب میں کیے گئے نہ کیے جا رہے گئے وہ سلط میں نہ لڑا ہوا ہوگا میں نہ لڑا ہوا کہ نہ لڑا ہوا میں کیے نہ سیری وی ڈی دس ہاؤ میں ہاؤ کے میں سر عات میں کیے ہیں نہ کن کی نہ سکم دہا میں نہ حل رہی ہے وہ ڈسٹ میں ہو رہی ہے لیے سود چھے خارج ہیں کنے علاہ لڑا کا کھس ہم ہونے کے لیے نہ ہاؤ میں ای ہے

سری ہنگوٹ راؤ گاڑ ہے نہ کہا عات کہ کن کی کم ڈسٹ میں ہوں نہ کنوں دہا میں سکم حل رہی ہے

سری اناجی راؤ گوارے اہی میں نہ کہتا کہ کن ہی نہ ہاؤ کے بار بار دہا انا جارہا ہے سکے میں میں نہ کر رہی نہ کہ ان سولہ کے جو ہاؤ میں نہ کے عات دے جاتے ہیں لیے ہاؤ نہ لڑا کے کی وہ میں ہے

سری ہنگوٹ راؤ گاڑ ہے جوہ لڑا چھے دے میں نہ کے میں نہ کہتا جاتا ہے کہ وہ بعض مسرے میں ہیں دودھے مسرے میں چھے کے میں کہا نہا میں لیے میں نہ کوگا کہ کوئی جوہ ان مسرے میں ہے میں نہ ہوا و دو ہے مسرے میں کہ اس (Passen) کہ میں نہ جواب میں سپو ہوگی نالٹ میں ہی کس (Practice) ہے مسٹر اسسٹر نالٹ کا نہ ہاؤ ہے کہ اگر مسرے میں نالٹ میں ہوں وہ اسکا جواب دیتے ہیں

Unstarred Questions & Answers

KASIM RAZVI'S TRIAL

110 *Shri Narayan Rao Vakil* Will the hon. Minister for Lys and Endowments be pleased to state

(i) Whether the Advocate General was paid any special fee during the trial of Kasim Razvi?

(ii) If so what was the total amount paid to him?

Shri Jagannath Rao Chandali: For the conduct of cases relating to the trial of Kusun Razvi the Advocate General, in accordance with the decision of Government

(i) was paid a special duty fee of Rs 250 on such days as he appeared along with Shri Ethunji Special Prosecutor engaged for the purpose and of Rs 500 on such days as he conducted the case by himself

(ii) The total amount of fees paid to the Advocate General is O S Rs 1 88 050 as per details appearing below —

1	Shri Shrikhande the late Advocate General	from 1 8 49 to the end of January 1950	O S Rs 20 000
2	Shri Rajaram Iyer the present Advocate General	from 1 2 50 to the end of Feb 1952	1,17,550
(i) <i>Shoebulla Murder case</i>			
	In the Special Tribunal	O S Rs 9 100	
	In the High Court	27 750	
(ii) <i>Bibinagar Dacoity case</i>			
	In the Special Tribunal	9 450	
	In the High Court	7,250	
(iii) <i>Er Minister's case</i>			
	In the Special Tribunal	1 000	
	In the Court of the Special Judge	17,500	
	In the High Court	45 500	
Total			1 17 550

L A Bill No XIX of 1952 a Bill to Amend the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act, 1951

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up L A Bill No XIX of 1952

Shri V B Raju: Mr. Speaker Sir I beg to move 'That L A Bill No XIX of 1952 Bill to amend the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act, 1951, be read a second time

Shri V B Raju The Condition of dismissal is laid down there. But gratuity will be paid only for a discharged employee. I will read that.

No employee shall except for misconduct dispense with the services of an employee who has been in his continuous employment for a period of not less than six months (including the part of the period if any before the commencement of this Act) without giving such employee a gratuity amounting to 15 days average wages for each year of continuous service subject to a maximum of average wages for 12 months.

In another clause the hon Member will find that if an employee is dismissed for misconduct he is not entitled to gratuity. That is how I try to distinguish between dismissal and discharge.

The hon Member desired that the gratuity provision must be extended to those employees who would get out of a particular employee's employment of their own accord. Now two categories are going to be covered when this Amendment Bill is passed. One is the employee that will be discharged by the employer and the other is the employee who would retire after reaching the superannuation stage. The third category that the hon Member desires to be provided here is the employee who will go out of the employment of his own accord. I hope that is his desire. But if that is going to be provided here it would create a lot of confusion. Off hand it will be very difficult to say unless I examine the whole affair. No doubt it is necessary in cases where the employee after having put in faithful service falls sick for a continuous period of a year or two and then he is disabled to resume employment. Such cases need and deserve sympathetic consideration. I can not at this stage say how it can be provided and how it would properly fit into the framework of this Statute and it may lead to some complications and also to the abuse of such provision. As such it would be very difficult for me to commit myself at this stage in this regard. But I shall certainly keep in view the case of such employees who due to misfortunes due to accidents are exposed to disablement and will not be in a position to resume work. But I will not be able to commit myself for the employees who would leave the employment of their own accord. If the employee without consideration of the interests of the employer leaves the employment for his

14th July 1952

L A Bill No XIX of
1952 a Bill to amend
the Hyderabad Shops &
Establishments Act 1951

own benefit the employer cannot be asked to pay gratuity. An employer will be ready to pay gratuity to an employee who will faithfully work for the interest of the employer. Gratuity is said to be an *ex gratia* payment, a payment made with good will; it is something like charity. If I use it in the right sense and not in the wrong sense and hence it cannot be a right as such. It is made obligatory when the employer discharges the employee and inconveniences the employee and also it is paid when the employee reaches a superannuation stage. I am however prepared to consider the suggestion regarding the employees who fall sick for long period and will not be able to resume employment and who deserve it. These words I can say at this stage.

Mr Speaker: The question is

That L A Bill No XIX of 1952 a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act 1951 be read a second time.

The Motion was adopted.

Mr Speaker: We shall now take up the amendments.

Shri J K Pranesha Charya: Mr Speaker Sir, I beg to move (a) In line 7 of Clause 2 of the said Bill after the figures 1948 insert the following brackets figures and word namely—

(LXII of 1948)

(b) In line 11 of Clause 2 of the said Bill after the figures 1956 insert the following brackets figures and word namely—

(IV of 1956)

Mr Speaker: The object of the amendment is probably to give a number to the Act.

Shri J K Pranesha Charya:—Yes Sir, so that there may not be confusion later. I want to make it more specific.

Mr Speaker: Motion moved.

Shri V B Rayu: Mr Speaker Sir, I am prepared to accept the amendment.

1952 Bill to amend
the Hindu Marriage &
Divorce Act 1952

Mr Speaker So the amendment has been accepted. There is no amendment to Clause 2. Now the question is

That Clause 2 as amended stand part of the Bill

The Motion was adopted

Shri A. K. Shrivastava Mr Speaker Sir I beg to move

(a) In lines 9, 10 and 11 of paragraph (a) of Clause 8 of the said Bill omit the words beginning with the words and shall also delete the words ending with the words and shall be read

(b) In line 4 of paragraph (b) of Clause 8 of the said Bill for the figure 60 substitute the following figure namely

55

Shri L. K. Shrivastava Mr Speaker Point of Order The amendment sought to be moved is opposed to the Statement of Objects and Reasons given in the Bill

Mr Speaker In the first place the Statement of Objects and Reasons is not part of the Bill. There is also another amendment similar to the one moved now by Shri L. K. Shrivastava

Shri L. K. Shrivastava Mr Speaker Sir I do not propose to move that amendment

Mr Speaker Now there is an amendment to Clause 8 by Shri V. D. Deshpande which runs as follows. Add the following paragraph. He wants to amend section 86 after the 1st line. But that portion has not been intended to be amended by the hon. Minister though the section is the same.

Shri V. D. Deshpande I can read out from the marginal note here

Mr Speaker The marginal note also has no importance whatsoever just as the Statement of Objects and Reasons

Shri V. D. Deshpande I would plead that the amendments which have come before the House to section 86 and to sub-section (1) are new amendments. A new sub-section (1A) has to be added. Sub-section (1A) is qualifying the sub-section (1). What has been said in

sub section (1) is being further explained by sub section (1A) and therefore it is my contention that sub section (1) has come in consideration and the sub section which is being added is a new one. As has been stated in the Bill itself that it is (1A) it is concerned with it and is being tried to be amended in a certain way. Therefore I feel that as that section is being amended I am entitled in putting other amendments to the same section. I will read out both the sections and the amendments.

(1A) Where gratuity is payable to an employee under sub section (1) the employee shall be entitled to receive his wages until the date on which the gratuity so payable is actually paid.

It has been clearly said here that Where gratuity is payable to an employee under sub section (1) the employee shall be entitled to receive his wages. So the gratuity is mentioned in sub section (1A). Certain other matters are now tried to be added and incidentally the additional sub section is termed as (1A) and not as (2). If it were the intention of the hon. Minister to bring something new, then he would have to put the Clause as 86 (2) and the present 86(3) would have become 86(8). It is quite clear that it is the intention of the hon. Minister to amend 86 (1) sub section (1) and therefore I submit Sir that I am perfectly right in trying to move an amendment to the sub section which is under consideration and which is being tried to be amended.

SHRI B. RAJU: The amendment that has been now brought by me is not to amend the spirit of Clause 86 (1) but how to regulate it and how to achieve the object that is specified in the section. Now this amendment of the hon. Member has entirely changed the scope of that section and if this is accepted the very bringing of the amendment by me will have to be considered. The amendment that has been brought by me will have to be viewed in the light of the new shape the section will take if the hon. Member's amendment is accepted. Therefore the purpose of my moving this amendment is not to change the sum and substance or the objects specified in section 86 but only how to implement it, and to achieve the desired objective that was visualized in that section.

Therefore this amendment of the hon Member is not an amendment to the amending Bill but an amendment to the original Clause in the Act

سری اناجی راؤ جان سکس ۲۸ کے حصہ میں سے نہ دیکھا دیا ہے کہ

28 (1) An amendment must be relevant to and within the scope of the motion to which it is proposed

(Within the scope) میں کہا ہے وہ وہ ان دی اسکوپ (Add) کا گنا ہے اور اس میں سے سکس (اے) اند (اے) ڈا اسٹٹ آنا ہے اس سے اٹارہیں کہا گیا ۱ مل لیں۔ مٹری طری سے ۲۶ (اے) ڈا اسٹٹ کا گنا ہے اور اس میں سے سکس (اے) اند (Add) کا گنا ہے اب وہ اسٹٹ ۱۱ ہے اس میں حد اور الفاظ زادہ کر کے کی کوپس کی گئی ہے اور اس میں الفاظ کو چس (Change) کا حارہ ہے اس لیے آکا وہ اسٹٹ ہے اس سے آکا متعدد نوٹ میں ہو رہا ہے۔ اب سوال یہ ہے کہ ۱۱ وہ ان دی اسکوپ (Within the Scope) ہو رہا ہے یا نہیں۔ آررلوٹ (Irrelevant) ہے اس لیے میں سمجھا ہوں کہ اس اسٹٹ کو لانا چاہیے

سری گوپال راؤ مسر اسکرپر میں یہ معلوم کر چاہا ہوں کہ وہ اسٹٹ آنا ہے وہ اصل انکٹ کیلئے ہے ۱ مل کیلئے اور یہ دسم ہو رہی ہے وہ اصل قانون میں ہو رہی ہے نا مل میں کہ کہ اصل انکٹ میں ۲۶ (اے) کے سب سے (sub section) کیلئے ۱ اسٹٹ آنا ہے اور اس میں سے یہ چنا ہوں

سری وی ڈی دتسا لے میں کلاریفکس (Clarification) کیلئے یہ بدل رہا ہوں کہ میرے وردس (Words) Add the paragraph میں نہ لیا چاہا ہوں کہ حذر آاد ساس اید اسٹٹ میں انکٹ (Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act) کہ رہ (Refer) میں کہا گیا ہے بلکہ میں نے یہ کہا ہے کہ

The following paragraph after the 1st line to clouse 8 of L A Bill No XIX of 1952 a Bill to Amend the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act 1951

انکٹ لیے بھی میرا اگاہ (Paragraph) آنا ہے۔ اور وہ (اے) ہے اسکوپ (و) آنا چاہیے اس سے ملے ہی ۱ سال ہاوس کے سامنے آنا دیا اور اس میں سوال اسک اور ڈی اسکوپ کی ساز رکے آئے میں ہی آنا دیا۔ اس سے صاف ظاہر ہے کہ سکس ۲۶ (اے) آررلوٹ (Irrelevant) ہے

Shri L K Shetty The amendment that is proposed to be moved is meant for changing the content of section 90 (1) of

the margin I act and not Clause 8 of the proposed Bill. Since that is not relevant to clause 9 and since the words 'is' and 'shall' do not appear anywhere in clause 9 of the proposed Bill I submit that it is irrelevant to the amending Bill.

श्री जयसारायजी बखरकी आलयेबन मन्बरन असी कहा कि स्पीकर और क्लर्क स्पीकर व मिनिस्टर म कहा किया गया था । म कहता कि वह जिस वक्त से मताधिक नही ह । असा कि आनन्दराव मेन्बरन म बताया कि वह क्लियर (Clear) ह सक्ताम ३६ मे सेक्शन (१) (Section) दिया जाय । अिस मिलसिनेम झुडोल वपन अरममन् (Argument) केतौपर स्वाक्तर आर क्लर्क स्पीकर सलरीज बिज बा बिक किया स्पीकर और क्लर्क स्पीकर का सपरराज क विरसिने म असी कोसी बीज नही आली थी । अिसलिय मल कांसिस्केसिध अमन्डमन् (Consequent Amendment) अक्तर बिसका मसकिया किया

यहा जा अमन्डमन् गया यहा ह वह ३६(१) मे मताधिक २१ ३६ (१) न हो काउन्सिलर (Concursal) ममन्डा ह और न अमन्डमन् बिज मे जिस किसम की कोसी काउन्सिलर (Concursal) पया हासक्ता ह । अक्तर हल अमन्डमन् का कटून करने हो यह ओरिजिनल अक्ट (Original Act) बिज मे गर मताधिक हो जागा ह । असे मर्मेन्डमन्ट मुह (Move) यही होवक्ते को अक्तर के अिस सेक्शन (Section) मे मताधिक न हो बिलके मताधिक अमन्डमन् गया ह । अिसलिय मल मममता ह कि अमन्डमन् गर मताधिक ह ।

सर्री नि डी डिशेक्क
अर मेलु होसका ह । सल्ले के जो ल स हो ह । न (३१) (३) के अर ह
के सल्ले म (३) के म म अल्लेस पस हो ह । म लल्ल (३१) (३)
का जो मेलु ह । म ये न अल्लेस मेलु होना ह । ओर र डस (Provisional Rules)
की रीस म मको अर मेलु क्पाडस म ह । (hon Minister for Law)
वमाक की ह म म म जो क्पा डे न डे के म म डल्ल (Relevant)
होसकी ह । अल्लेस को खल्ल ला हा ना मस ह ।

सर्री लक्सेम कोन्डा । मसरासि मर म (३१) (३) र म म ह ।
जो लल्ले ह ३१ म म अल्लेस (Additional) ह । गे मा (३१) के ओर म
(Provisions) मर म म म लल्लेस होसका ह । ओर न ह होसकी ह । असे
म म अल्लेस (Add) के म ये मेलु म म ओर म म म म ह । म ओर क मा
अल्लेस ला म म म ह । क्पा डे अक्तर ओर म (Purview) म म ह । ओर म म म
मो (Move) होसका ह । ओर क्पा डे अल्लेस लल्लेस ओर म म कोसि म म

L A B (1) of 12th July 1952
 192 a Bill to amend
 the Hyderabad Shops &
 Establishments Act 1951

161

رہاد جموں طلب کیے گئے ہیں لیکن سوس ہے کہ اس نوٹ پر اس طرح مری راے
 میں دایا جو (Move) میں آکا

Shri V B Rayu Speaker Sir the mover of the amendment (*Shri V D Deshpande*) must have actually kept this aspect in his mind and anticipated this discussion. He seems to have very intelligently put this amendment in this form. He could have straight brought an amendment to old Section 80(1) saying that 15 be changed to 80. Instead of doing so to overcome this technical difficulty and anticipating such an objection he has brought in his amendment as though it is adding another amending clause to the amendment that has already been brought by me before the House. It is on the very face it is intended to amend that section and I do not think any constitution would contain such a clause which is the very antithesis or the very negation of the clause that is being inserted as an additional section or clause.

Mr. Speaker No negation. It is an amendment.

Shri V B Rayu The mover could have brought in an amendment straight to that clause saying that let 15 be changed to 80. Instead of doing that adding one more sub clause of this nature cannot I submit be allowed.

Shri V D Deshpande Speaker Sir before you give your ruling I want to bring to your notice one point. I want to know and be satisfied as to what is the meaning of S 80(1) and S 80(1)(a). What relevancy is there between section 80(1)(a) and sec 80(1) and why is it not numbered as sec 80(2)(a)? If that is numbered as sec 80(2) I agree with him and my amendment would be wrong. New conditions are being imposed and therefore I have come with my amendment.

Mr. Speaker Suppose he amends that into sec 80(2) now?

Shri V D Deshpande That is again a clever way of doing things. It is my contention that sec 80(1) is under controversy. My point of view is a little different but it is not in negation of the one already there. It is only to ensure more security to the employees.

Mr Speaker The relevant rule is Rule 28 of the Provincial Rules of our Legislative Assembly. Sub-rule 1 of Rule 28 is as under—

An amendment must be relevant to and within the scope of the motion to which it is proposed.

The amendment that has been sought to be moved by Shri V. D. Deshpande (Sec 38 broadly is. In section 38 of the said Act. Apparently it appears that section 38 is going to be amended.

According to Rule 28(1) the amendment must be relevant to and within the scope of the motion to which it is proposed. What is the scope of the motion? The scope of the motion here is this. In original section 38 there are two subsections. The amendment that has been sought to be moved by Bill No XIX of 1952 is in fact of a particular nature. It does not say anything. It does not want to bring under discussion the rate of gratuity. But what has been said is where gratuity is payable to an employee how that gratuity should be paid and to how much the employer is entitled. It is only concerning the method of payment but it does not say about the amount that shall be fixed as gratuity but it says that—

Where gratuity is payable to an employee under sub-section (1) the employee shall be entitled to receive his wages until the date on which the gratuity so payable is actually paid.

But the point before us is the scope of the motion. It is thus seen that the scope of the motion is to define the method by which gratuity should be paid. If any delay is caused then the employee will be entitled to such and such a thing. That is the main object of this motion. The object is not to bring under discussion in any manner section 38(1). Of course, it is rather a difficult point. There are two things common. In the first place there is the original section 38 and the other is where gratuity is payable to an employee under sub-section (1). Again that sub-section (1) is referred to. Thus if we look at the scope of the motion Shri V. D. Deshpande's amendment does not relate to the scope of this motion. I therefore hold that it is not admissible.

To sub-section (8) there is another amendment by Shri Pranesacharya which is as follows

In line 4 of paragraph (1) of Clause d of the said Bill after the figure 60 insert the word years

(Shri J K Pranesacharya was found not present in the House)

Shri V B Raju Speaker, Sir, Even though the mover is not present in the House it appears to me that the idea of the mover is to make matters clear and free from ambiguity. It is with that view that he must have intended to add years after 60 instead of leaving the figure 60 bald.

Mr. Speaker Even then somebody else must move the amendment.

Shri L B Konda Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the amendment standing in the name of Shri J K Pranesacharya namely

That in line four paragraph (b) of Cl. 8 of the said Bill after the figure 60 insert the word years

Shri V D Deshpande Can an amendment be moved by somebody else when he is not authorised?

Mr. Speaker If the Minister accepts it, that amendment can be moved. Moreover, it is a verbal amendment. Amendment moved.

شری وی ڈی دیشپانڈے کا ہاؤس نہ سمجھے کہ آرسل مسٹر ہاؤس میں
 ہیں کہ ان کے دیکھ دو۔ وہ اس سے کس کروا رہے ہیں؟

Shri V B Raju Unless the hon. Member means it as 60 months

Mr. Speaker Now there will be discussion on the two amendments of Shri Ankush Rao Venkat Rao

Shri V D Deshpande Speaker, Sir, I have an amendment to the amendment of Shri Ankush Rao's amendment (b). He wanted it should be '55 years instead of 60'. I want that the words

'or if he has put in 15 or more than 15 years of service be added after the figure '55' in Shri Ankush Rao Venkat Rao's amendment

Mr Speaker Please put the amendment in writing and give it to me so that it will be clear and definite.

Shri V D Deshpande I will presently give.

Shri B B Raju Speaker Sir, What is the position now?

Mr Speaker Shri V D Deshpande is putting his amendment in writing so that it may be exact.

Shri V D Deshpande Speaker Sir I beg to move the following amendment to the amendment of Shri Ankush Rao Venkat Rao

'In line 1 of paragraph (b) of Clause 8 of the said Bill, instead of 55 it should be 50 or if he has put in not less than 15 years of service

Mr Speaker Amendment to Amendment moved

Now there shall be discussion on these amendments Shri Ankush Rao Venkat Rao

Shri Ankush Rao Venkat Rao Mr Speaker Sir In bringing in the amendment to the Hyderabad Shops and Establishment Act the hon Labour Minister wanted to give retrenchment benefit to persons whose service may be dispensed with after a certain period of service I am sure in moving an amendment to my amendment the hon Member for Ippaguda wanted to make that relief more certain. The amendment that has been moved by the hon Labour Minister is 'Where gratuity is payable to an employee under sub section (1), the employee shall be entitled to receive his wages until the date on which the gratuity so payable is actually paid. So far so good and this will no doubt, serve the purpose for which it is meant. But the subsequent provision viz 'Provided that where there is a dispute as to the amount of gratuity so payable the Chief Inspector shall determine such amount and shall also decide for what period not exceeding one month and at what daily rate the wages shall be paid' in my opinion, gives too much power to the Chief Inspector and by making the employer responsible for the payment of one month's salary the payment of gratuity will be deferred to a longer period with the result that the purpose for which the amendment was meant will be nullified. Hence what I mean to say is whenever there is any dispute as regards the payment of gratuity,

there should be a sword of Damocles hanging on the neck of the employer to see that the poor employee is paid his dues. Therefore in taking into consideration all the deductions that will be made when his services are relinquished it is all the more necessary that the two lines viz and shall also decide for what period not exceeding one month and at what daily rate the wages shall be paid should be deleted.

Hence I plead with the hon Labour Minister that the said two lines may kindly be deleted so that there will be a greater relief and certainty of payment to the poor man when his services are dispensed with.

In the second part of the amendment viz In line 4 of paragraph (b) of Clause 8 of the said Bill for the figure 80 substitute the figure 55. I have put the figure as such because the purpose is that those persons whose services are dispensed with have to work under conditions which are not very healthy.

As regards persons who are working in restaurants and houses they have to work longer hours—more than 8 hours in a day or 50 hours in a week. The Rules are not rigidly enforced there and the deductions that are made thereof are not regularly kept. For instance many of the servants and menials that work in such places are ignorant people and they do not know the abc of accountancy. As such whenever the services of such persons are dispensed with they are at a loss and what I say is the gratuity that is to be paid to them should be certain so that their soul and body can be kept as the hon Labour Minister himself has said until he finds a new occupation.

With these few words I would request the hon Labour Minister to accept the hon Member's amendment.

Thank you

میری وی ڈی دیسائی نے ہاؤس کے سامنے ٹرینل ممبر نے جو اسٹینڈ پر اسٹینڈ ہو (Move) کیا ہے سکے مل اٹریل مسٹر فارلر نے اس حرم کو بھوس کا گوانہوں نے ا طاہر کیا کہ اس میں اک حد تک عارضی کابلی ہو سکتی ہے جو مردوز نامی کار ہو کر گھروں میں سے رہ سکے ان کو گرانووی ملی چاہے دوسرا پاسٹ 4 ہے کہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ کوئی 1 ماں 50 نا 6 سال سے چلے

و کڑی جھوڑے کی ضرورت محسوس کرنے کا مکمل ثبوت ہو جائے اگر وہ اس
دوبارہ ہونا ہے تو اسکو بھی کمپنس (Compensation) کی
ضرورت ہوگی اس وجہ سے میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اگر کوئی شخص ۵ سال تک سروس
کے بعد ۴ محسوس کرے کہ اسکو لازماً جھوڑ دی جاوے تو اسکو اس کا
موقع ملنا ہے کہ اسے بھی گریجویٹ لے جائے و اس رقم سے ایک ہی زندگی روح
کرسکتے ہیں ۴ جو کہ گاہک ۵ سال تک فیل سروس (Faithful Service)
کے بعد اسکو نہ گراہوی ملی جاوے ۴ صحیح نہیں ہوگا کیونکہ ممکن
ہے کہ نوکر جو فیل سروس تمام دے لے لی گرا مالک اسکو فیل
(Faithful) ۴ سمجھے تو وہ بے بسی ہو جائے اس وجہ سے
میں نے محسوس کیا کہ یہ حیدرآباد میں رکھی جائے میں نہ سمجھا ہوں کہ
یہ حیدرآباد میں رکھی جا سکتی ہیں وہ کی گھاس پھوس کی بنا پر شاید نہ
حیدرآباد میں ہیں رکھی گئی ہیں میں اس لیے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ آرٹل
میسر اسکو بطور کوئی جو کہ حکومت نے ۶ سال کے بجائے ۵ سال کی عمر کی
سرطوبان لیا ہے اس لیے مجھے اس سلسلہ میں زیادہ غور کرنا چاہیے واصلہ نہ ہے
کہ ۵ سال کی عمر میں کسی شخص کے لیے کام کرنا مشکل ہو جاتا ہے ممکن ہے
ہمارے میسر ۵ سال میں ہی کام کرے ہوں میرا یہ دعویٰ ہے کہ ہندوستان میں
پیر کے حالات ہیں فورم سے پاس جو اعداد و ساز ہیں ان کی بنا پر میں یہ کہہ
سکتا ہوں کہ اس کے ملازمین جسے سال بند رہے ہیں مرد و اسے سال بند نہیں رہا
کیونکہ ایک نو سیکو کام زیادہ کرنا پڑتا ہے اور دوسرے نہ ۴ اسکو یہ راتر عدا
ملی ہے اور کل اور کرنا ملتا ہے اس لیے اسکی دوبارہ حیدرآباد میں ہے لیکن
حکومت سمجھی ہے کہ اسکو ۶ چھ تو ۵ سال تک ضرورت بند رہا چاہیے میں
سمجھا ہوں کہ ح کے جوہر اب ہیں اس کے سن طر ۶ سال کے بعد اس میں انہی
دوبارہ میں رہی کہ کوئی کام انجام دے سکے لہذا ۵ سال میں ہی اسکی ترقی
(Energy) ۴ ہم ہو چکی ہے اس لیے میں نے انہی ساری باتوں کو
دیکھے ہوئے ۱۰ دن لانا ہے اور خود حکومت نے اس سس (Bans)
پر قانون بنانا ہے وہی سس پر نہ حیدرآباد کم از کم سکی طور پر میں تو کوئی غور
۴ ہونا چاہیے اس طرح سے حیدرآباد میں گھاس پھوس میں و دو کوئی وغیرہ پر کام
کرتے ہیں ان کے لیے میں میں گھاس رکھی جاتی چاہیے اس لیے اس کے لیے اس
سلسلہ میں میں نے جو اس سس کا ہے وہ بطور دلدار چاہیے

شری اچاری رائے گوالے : جو اسٹیل آرٹل لبر سس کی جانب سے آنا ہے
ہم نے چلے اس کا سواگت (Swagat) کیا اب سوال یہ ہے کہ حیدرآباد
اسٹیل میں آئے ہیں وہ ہمارے جہاں کے حالات کے کسی طرح نہیں ملتا

دیکھا جائے اس لی کی حد تک یہ سول ہیں ہو سکتا کہ نور ن (Opposition) کے لئے انور میں کیا جا رہا ہے اسلئے میں کہہ چکا کہ آر لی مسٹر فار میر۔ یہ سال عمر کی جو شرط رکھی ہے اور اس رجو اسٹنٹ ۵۵ سال کی عمر کے لیے لانا گا ہے و قابل اسلی ہے حالات کے پس بطور ہم یہ جائے ہیں کہ محسب کرے ولے ۵۵ سال کی عمر میں ہی ای موٹ کھو جئے ہیں یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہمارے پاس کام کرنے کا جو وقت بھر کرنا گا ہے اور جو نا ہمارا عائد کی گئی ہیں وکے باوجود ہمارے مردور بعد از وہ دوسرے دیکر میں کام کرنا چاہئے ہیں اسلئے ہو سکتا ہے کہ یہ سب کچھ وہ اسلئے اہل اہل کو ورا کرے کے لیے لیا کرے ہیں ای زندگی کے احوال کو مٹ اوٹ (Meet out) کرے کے لیے ن کی مردوری کا ہی ہوئی ہے اسلئے وہ اور ونا دے محسب کرے رجھو ہوئے ہیں ان میں اس یہ کہ ونا دے وہ نہ کرے ہوئے صرف یہ کہہ چکا کہ کم از کم ایک لی ہوا نا انا ہے جس کا ہم نے سواگ کیا ہے اسلئے اسلئے کہ ہمارے اسٹنٹ کا بھی سواگ (स्वागत) کیا جائے گا۔

Shri V B Rayu Mr Speaker Sir The amendment proposes the deletion of the words in the clause on the plea that this Bill gives more power to the Chief Inspector and also it was said that these words defeat the very purpose of the clause Even after deleting these words according to the hon Member's amendment the Chief Inspector's powers are there—

Provided that where there is a dispute as to the amount of gratuity so payable the Chief Inspector shall determine ' For the determination of the gratuity payable the authority of the Chief Inspector is not questioned by the hon Member He agrees for the continuation of such power to the Chief Inspector but what the hon Member has objected to is the power of the Chief Inspector to decide about the rate of payment of wages for a specified period which has been brought in the shape of an amendment now The purpose behind fixing a ceiling for the period for which the employee should receive wages is to see that the period of litigation is minimised So to say, it is an imposition indirectly on the Chief Inspector and directly something like as the hon Member has put it the sword of Democles on the employer and at the same it will see that the employee will not misuse or abuse the very concession that has been given Supposing when a dispute is before the Chief Inspector the employer, always putting some excuse or other,

does not himself from attending the hearing or does something of that nature and the case prolongs for a pretty long time it will not be in the best interests of the trade itself. Keeping the interest of the trade as a whole this ceiling has been fixed. I am not a lawyer but I could disclose before the House I may say that when the Government consulted the representative of the employees and the employers what the employee exactly demanded was that a month's notice should be given to the employee before he is discharged or in lieu of that a month's wages which was obtaining in other States also. It did not appear to be feasible in putting it in that form but I wanted to build up some provision with this gratuity so that the employee when he is discharged would have some money in his hand and he would not move begging in King's way or Abul Road. That was the very reason for which this amendment has been brought to expedite the process of payment of gratuity to the employee. So one month's ceiling has been put as a punishment to the Chief Inspector so that he would see that the whole case is completed within that one month or if for any reason this is prolonged he can see that the employee will get at least one month's wages and also see that the employer will not prolong the case. It is for this purpose only this has been included. I hope I have been able to convince the hon. Member the necessity for fixing up a ceiling of period. It is only to minimise the time of litigation and to see that all things are done with terrific speed. There is no other purpose behind it in fixing up the ceiling. I am sure that the hon. Member will be happy if all such cases are expedited and if they are completely solved to the satisfaction of the employer and the employee within a period of one month. The general complaint is that these cases pertaining to workers are being treated as though they are cases of a Civil nature and were taking much time and a poor worker is unable to attend the cases each time wasting his time which would have been otherwise profitably utilised by him. With this complaint in view this ceiling has been fixed for all the three. The Chief Inspector the Employer and the Employee.

When coming to the question of superannuation age to whether it is 60 or 55 years the amendment to the amendment has made the situation much worse from the point of view of the Government. The idea behind fixing of the retiring age at 60 is due to the fact that the shop employee does not have to do as much strenuous work as the factory

*The Bill to amend the
the Hyderabad Shops &
Establishments Act 1951*

employee or the manual labour are expected to be. Secondly the shop employees' maturity age begins after the age of 50. The older the shop employee the more useful he is to the employer and in many cases the shop employees when they reach the age of 50 they sometimes become partners of the employers and no doubt their valuable experience will be an asset to the employer. By fixing the age of retirement at 60 it does not mean that he is prohibited to continue further. It is a concession that is given. Instead of giving the concession at the age of 60 what the hon. Member wants is that it should be given at the age of 50. But in the opinion of the Government the employee should not threaten his employer at a state when the experience of the employee would be useful to his employer. The hon. Member from Iqbalpura puts it that the employee should have scope to get out from the employer and then go and start his own business. That is not good. If he is capable of starting business he should continue with his employer. The purpose is that when he cannot work a sort of rest is necessary after having put so many years of service and he should have some thing. If he is prepared or capable of working elsewhere there is no reason why he should not continue with the same employer. So the age of 60 is fixed with two aspects in view. One is that the shop employee has to work less than the factory employee and does his work with more comfort—just as we sit under the fans and sometimes works even less. Even as some hon. Members who are aged about 70 or 75 also would work with the same vigour the shop employees can also afford to work up to 60 years and so bringing them on a par with the factory labour is not justified and would not strengthen the cause. The employees will not be handicapped by fixing the age at 60 and if it is reduced the House would be doing injustice to the employer. The second point is that it is necessary to hold the scales even and while seeing that the interests of the employee are not jeopardised it should also be borne in mind that the requirements of the employers are also met by legislation. I do not think it is the opinion of any hon. Member in the House to drastically affect the trade in general. The trade in general should not be upset and thus should also be kept in view. If there is trade there is employer and if there is employer there is gratuity. So we have got to see at it not merely as labour leaders not merely as agitators but many a time as administrators. I feel many a time—and it is true and it must be true—that the

opposition also is part of the Government though not part of the administration. The opposition also must realise that things should not be upset and if there is any change it should be through a proper and regulated process and it should not be very hasty in nature. Therefore I am very grateful to the hon. Members of the Opposition for welcoming the measure but I will be more grateful if they could understand the difficulties of the society at large not looking from a sectional point of view but the society is an integrated whole. As I said sometime back and I repeat it—while we protect the health and the welfare of the employee we should have to see the stability of the employer or the trade. That thing also must be kept in view. I do appreciate the spirit with which the amendment has been brought viz. that the employee must have more relief but that stage will come after sometime. Our country is not so wealthy as to afford to provide a 40 hour a week or 42 hour a week or two months or one month's leave with pay and at the same time create such places of rest and attend to the employees in such a manner that they are being attended to elsewhere. That stage has not been reached and we are in the process of reaching it. Till then we have to patiently wait and provided all of us put our efforts collectively it will not be very distant. But in this particular case I would request the hon. Members of the Opposition to view the traders also with sympathy and see that the trade is not upset.

I therefore request the hon. Member who has moved this amendment to withdraw the amendment and request the house to pass Bill as originally drafted with the amendments which I have accepted.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I now put the amendments to vote?

Shri Ankushrao Venkat Rao: Mr. Speaker Sir, I want my amendments to be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

That in lines 9, 10 and 11 of paragraph (a) of Clause 8 of the said Bill the words beginning with the words "and shall also decide" and ending with the words "Wages shall be paid" be omitted.

The Motion was negatived.

Mr Speaker The question is

That in line 4 of paragraph (b) of Clause 3 of the said Bill for the figure 80 the figure 55 be substituted and the words or whose service is not less than 15 years be added after the figure 55

The Motion was negatived

Mr Speaker I shall put Clause 3 as amended to vote
The question is

That Clause 3 as amended stand part of the Bill

The Motion was adopted

Clause 3 as amended was added to the Bill

Mr Speaker There is no amendment to Clause 4

The question is

That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill

The Motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Mr Speaker The question is

That the short title Commencement and Preamble stand part of the Bill

The Motion was adopted

The Short title commencement and Preamble were added to the Bill

Shri V B Raju *Mr Speaker* Sir I beg to move That L A Bill No XIX of 1952 a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act 1951 be read a third time and passed

Mr Speaker The question is

That L A Bill No XIX of 1952 a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act 1951, be read a third time and passed

The Motion was adopted

The House then adjourned for recess till Half past Four of the Clock

The House reassembled after recess at Half past Four of the Clock

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

L A Bill No XX of 1952 a Bill for making provision for proper Housing of Labour

Shri V B Rayu Mr Speaker Sir I beg to move

That L A Bill No XX of 1952 a Bill for making provision for proper Housing of Labour be read a first time

Mr Speaker Motion moved

That L A Bill No XX of 1952 A Bill for making provision for proper Housing of Labour be read a first time

Shri V B Rayu The purpose of this Bill is to provide the machinery to build houses for the industrial workers to lay down the conditions under which a particular worker in a particular industry could occupy the house and also the rate of rent payable by the worker and the employer in whose employ the worker has been working. In Hyderabad State the housing for industrial workers is very meagre. There are nearly 70 thousand factory workers and the statistics reveal that industrialists have been able to provide 4826 houses till now. That works to just over 6 per cent while the remaining 94 per cent of the workers are compelled to go in for rented houses in places far off from the industrial units. This adds up to the cost of living of the workers. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that in many cases the workers live at distances more than five to six miles away from the factory. Not only the workers have to pay high rents by living in the busy parts of the city but also they are compelled to pay transport charges ranging from Rs 15 to 20 every month to cover the distance. While thus this expenditure is a burden on the workers it is also taking away much of the time of the worker which could have been utilised for recuperating his lost energy. Even though the Government of India and of Hyderabad have secured the benefit of working only eight hours a day if it is calculated from the moment he started from the house to the moment he returns back to the house it exceeds ten hours. The distance that he has to cover to

reach the factory and go back home is taking away the precious time that is intended to build up his lost energy. So the Government thought it necessary that proper housing accommodation should be provided for the industrial workers in the near vicinity of the industrial units in which the workers work. There is a moral obligation on the part of the employer to provide housing in addition to other amenities. Government has been using its good offices to prevail upon the management to provide housing which indirectly benefits the industries too because the efficiency of the worker is an asset to the industry. Efficiency can be maintained provided the worker is nourished and protected. The capacity of labour or the labour power—of a worker is a thing that needs to be protected. The labour power of the worker is a real national asset. In this regard the worker, the management and the society at large should help the worker to preserve his capacity and efficiency.

So, housing forms an important part in the building up and preservation of efficiency of the worker. At the same time if a proper analysis is made the places in which the workers are living now are not dwellings in their real sense. Sometimes it happens that in spite of the workers paying 10 to 15 rupees a month in the city he gets a room or two which would have to be used as a kitchen, a bedroom and also a study room—if he is a middle class worker—and at times it is the reception room also. Himself, his wife and children and all his household possessions are crammed in a room. That is the reason why the worker in the evening hours instead of taking rest at his abode or at his dwelling prefers to wander in the streets and he thinks the best resort would be the motion picture house. He feels irksome to continue to stay in his dwelling because it is not a dwelling place in the proper sense.

This problem of housing to workers has impressed upon the Government very much and as such some strong approach must be made. In spite of the efforts of Government to impress upon the management to provide housing, the industrialists could not move an inch. Then complaint has been that they do not have the necessary capital, even for replacing the old machinery and that they have no money to expand the industry as per the needs and requirements of the day. They plead that they are experiencing tremendous loss

by maintaining the industry even at its present level. The complaint has always been lack of capital.

The Central Government has at last come forward with a scheme saying that they will provide two thirds of the cost of construction of houses and take back the investment with interest in 25 years. They have asked the State Government to provide the remaining one third at 8 per cent interest. The houses are to be built for the workers on the condition that the Government should bear $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the capital cost is lent and the employer should pay 5 per cent of the capital cost which may be considered as a sort of subsidy. If the employers and the employees thus co-operate by paying towards maintenance charges repairs taxation and also repayment of the capital to the Central Government in 25 years the Central Government is prepared to lend money up to two thirds cost of the construction. This provision has been taken advantage of by the Government of Hyderabad and according to its present programme it wants to build two thousand houses every year and in the course of the next five years complete building of Ten thousand houses. The Hyderabad Government approached the Central Government with a request to provide them $2/3$ cost to meet the programme. The Central Government had been kind enough to provide Twenty lakhs of rupees in the first year and the State Government has also met its commitment by providing ten lakhs with 8 per cent interest. With these 30 lakhs of rupees the Hyderabad Government has started constructing houses. Each house costs nearly Rs 3,000. Each house provides accommodation for two living rooms, two verandahs, a kitchen, a bathroom and lavatory. A uniform standard has been laid down by the Central Government. The cost of Rs 8,500 which I have just mentioned includes light water gas, flush system etc. Applying the percentage which I just pointed out it would cost the worker something like 75 to 80 rupees per year while the employer would pay 150 to 160 rupees. If the employer and the employee thus bear this recurring expenditure or the expenditure towards maintenance taxation and repayment of the capital—which comes to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 7 per cent of the total cost the workers could be provided houses in that area. This is a humble beginning which the Hyderabad Government proposes to make. It will proceed as per plan something like the five year plan. We want to provide ten thousand houses which would cost nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ crores of

rupees. Such is the magnitude of the project which the Government has in mind. But the work cannot be carried out by any single department. It was therefore thought that an autonomous corporation which will deal with these matters from a commercial point of view would be the proper agency not only to build houses but also to realize the rent in respect of the houses and also make arrangements for repayment of capital. The Corporation has to see that all these things are done properly. The Bill contains provisions mainly to constitute such a corporation. The members of the Corporation would be: The Chairman who is the Minister in charge of Labour Department. There will be six representatives of the Government representing the different departments of the Government. Out of the six it was thought necessary that five might represent the Government and one could be a *representative of the employees and three representing the employers*. It was also laid down that while nominating the representatives of workers and employers their organisations should be consulted. This Corporation would not only promote a fund but would collect the money for building up a labour housing fund. The contribution towards the fund would be either through loans from the Central or State Governments or from the employers and workers or from other quarters. The administration of the Labour Housing Fund will rest with the Corporation not only thus promoting the Housing Fund but also actually constructing the houses. After constructing the houses the allotment of houses to different industries would also be done by the Corporation.

Here I have to mention that these houses are built for the industry. These are built for the benefit of the industry and the workers. Industry means I should like to clarify capital and labour both. Government did not like to create any confusion by saying that the houses will belong to labour or to the managements. The houses continue to be the property of the Corporation.

The usage or the occupation of the House will be by the labourer for which rent will be paid by the occupant that is the worker and also by the employer in whose employment the worker works. This in principle is the basic structure and the basic concept: the property belongs to the Corporation; the houses will be occupied only by workers of the

industry and the payment of rent will be borne by the employer and the employee. The Corporation after building the houses and allotting them will regulate the conditions and terms under which the houses would be occupied. Supposing a worker ceases to be employed in a particular industry, that worker has to vacate the house. The condition is laid that when a worker leaves the employment he will have to vacate the house and the Corporation is given certain powers under the statute. As I have already said these houses are built for the industry. I anticipate certain objections or amendments from the Opposition in this manner.

Why should not the houses belong to the workers? The difficulty in giving the houses to the workers at this moment is this. When the worker retires from a particular industry or when he leaves employment in that particular industry the new one that comes in his place will have to live again at a far off place. So only workers who work in the Factory should occupy those houses. If we begin to give the houses to workers, a stage may come when all the occupants of the houses there may be non-employees of that industry. So we do not want a general township to be promoted around the industry, but a township of workers that work in that industry alone should develop there. That is the very reason why we kept the ownership of the property with the Corporation and did not allow the property to be claimed by the workers or by the employers even though the employers will pay something and the employees also pay something less than that. Since I anticipate that amendment or such doubts from the Opposition, I am making it clear that the houses are being built as an adjunct to the industry as an adjunct to the Factory since the present objective and the present programme of the Government is that the industry must be aided to increase production and create more employment. So to say, this is the concession that is given by the Central Government and also by the State Government as a capital investment for the building of the houses. The Corporation is a body corporate and can sue and be sued upon and all such formalities are prescribed in this. These are the two most important things in this Bill, viz.,

- (1) The Constitution of a Corporation and
- (2) The terms under which a worker can occupy

To repeat these terms the worker will be asked to pay 2½% on the capital cost or 10% of his wages whichever is less

and the employer to pay up to 5% on the investment of the houses occupied by his employees. These are the two very important things and the rest of the clauses are merely technical matters as are found in every bill. I do not think there will be much discussion on the other clauses excepting on the composition and the powers and functions of the corporation and also the conditions that govern the employee and the employer in the mode of payment and on the terms of occupation. That is all what I can say at this stage. Even though the Bill may appear to contain a good number of clauses more than 42 the sum and substance is centred round these two provisions viz the constitution and powers and functions of the Corporation and the terms under which an employee can occupy the house. At this stage there is no need for me to say anything further. If there are any doubts expressed by hon. Members I may be able to explain at the end.

سری جی بی مال راؤ کا۔ مل سسر نہ بلا سکے کہ اگر کسی ہکا
 درک (Particular Worker) کسی دیکری میں ۷ سال تک کام کر رہے
 ہوگا وہ مکان لے سکتا ہے یا نہیں ؟

Shri V B Raju I have already made it clear. The idea of the Government is that the houses which are being built are an adjunct to the industry. At any time they should be occupied only by workers working in that industry. One who does not work in that industry has no place there even though he may be occupying the house for 50 or 60 years. What happens to this would after 50 years let us not think now.

سری اندراؤ جوگی بی۔ میں نے ذکر کیا رکھیں (Further clarification) کے لئے یہ معلوم کرنا چاہا ہوں کہ ۷ سال گزر جانے کے بعد اس کے مکان کا ورنس کیا ہوگا؟ کیا وہ اس میں رہ سکتا ہے ؟

Shri V B Raju The life of a house of this nature is about 60 years and at the end of 80 or 40 years if it is found necessary and conditions may change the workers may own factories and when they own the factory they may own houses also—let us not visualise those things now.

سری وی ڈی دھسانے۔ ہاؤس کے سامنے جو مل رہے وہ رنگے کر دیے
 ان کے لئے (Recommendations) کی سر (Basis) پر
 ہرے جن میں کہا گیا ہے کہ

The Ruler Committee Observes

'As Government cannot take up the responsibility of building houses only for industrial workers and as no progress is likely to be made if the matter is left to the initiative of the employers it is necessary to create a fund for housing of industrial workers of low income engaged in organised industries. Every employer concerned should be required to contribute a certain amount of money per employee to the fund per annum and Government contribution will be in the shape of interest free loans. The fund should be administered by a housing Corporation which should have representatives of Government employers and employees on it. In order to expedite construction of houses, Government will have to give a special quota of cement and other building materials to the Corporation.

ان میں سے مصدقہ کا کام ہے

It shall be the duty of the Corporation to provide proper houses for employees as near as possible to their place of work of such types and designs and in accordance with such schemes as the Government may approve.

اس آئینہ (Objective) کے تحت بنانا ہے۔ میں سرکاری میں اسے اردو میں (Observations) ہاؤس کے بارے میں دیکھا چاہتا ہوں۔ پہلی بات یہ کہ میں کار میں کام کرنے والے (Composition) کے بارے میں والا ہے وہ کہ گورنمنٹ ایسٹریٹ کے (Government Employees) (Tripartite Committee) میں دیکھا گیا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ (Employees) کے بارے میں اس کے (Nominate) گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے ہر کام (۲) ہوئے اور (۳) ورکس میں ہی اس کے (۴) ہوئے آئے ہیں دیکھا گیا ہے

Provided that the representatives of Employers and employees shall be nominated in consultation with their respective organization

یہ بندہ ان لوگوں کے بارے میں کہی اور گورنمنٹ (Organisations) میں سے معلوم نہیں کہ گورنمنٹ اس ایکٹ سے اس کے لئے کس طرح حل کرنے والی ہے اور کس قسم کے پولس کے بارے میں دیکھا گیا ہے اور اس (Observation) کے بارے میں کہ گورنمنٹ ایسٹریٹ کے بارے میں دیکھا گیا ہے کہی دیکھی لیکن اس کار میں کے لئے ایسٹریٹ اور ایسٹریٹ کے صحیح اور

(Representation) کا (Feature) میں ایک
ہے۔ درج ذیل کے لے میں سے جو رہا تھا کہ اس کے لئے
(Elective Principle) کو کسی کسی میں سے
ہاں ہے (Registered Unions) میں ہاں ہے
(Associations) میں سے کسی سے۔
ہاں ان کے لئے لگائی جائے گی۔ لیکن یہ میں سے کا یہ نہیں ہے
دیہات میں ہے وہیں فراہم کرنے کے سلسلے میں ہے
کے لئے دیہاتی اور شہری دونوں میں ایک ہی

Shri V B Raju I use to clarify the position. This Bill as such has nothing to do with that viz sources which are being taken advantage of in building up Labour Housing Fund. The builders as such have no direct concern with that particular provision.

سری وی بی راجو نے کہا کہ اس کے بارے میں اس کے لئے
والا ہے۔ حکومت نے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
کی طرح اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
کا لگا ہے کہ حکومت اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
ہی دے گی ہے۔ میں سمجھا ہوں کہ اگر اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
کی طرف سے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
(Speed up) میں سے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
سکے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ بہت سے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
ملنے کا۔ لیکن مالک کی طرف سے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
ہوگا اس میں کم گا ہے کہ مالک کے لئے (Rent) کا ایک حصہ
دیں گے لیکن وہ اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
کو بھر دے سکیں گے۔ وہ اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
سمجھا ہوں کہ اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
کا اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے

‘Workers of low income cannot be expected to contribute anything towards the Fund

انہوں نے یہ بھی کہا کہ اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
دے سکیں گے (Rent) کا اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے

(Low paid workers) (کم پائیڈ ورکرز)
کا منصوبہ ہے جس کے تحت وہ رہائش کے لیے (Flat Rate)
(Workers) (ورکرز) کے لیے رہائش کے لیے (Observation)
کی آمدنی کا لحاظ رکھ کر رہائش کے لیے (Observation)
میں اس لیے کہ اس کے لیے رہائش کے لیے (Observation)
کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے کہ اس کے لیے رہائش کے لیے (Observation)
ہے کہ

The Osmanshahi Mill which has a similar scheme
has actually provided accommodation excluding ten chawls to
about eight per cent of its workers the rent charged varying
from nil to ten chawls of one room to Rs 8 for a double
storey block

دوسرے مل (Double storied Blocks) (دو طابق)
حاجی کے طور پر رہائش کے لیے (Double storied Blocks)
دو روپے ورکرز کی ایک واحد بلڈنگ کے لیے (Double storied Blocks)
دیکھے ہیں جو دو روپے کے لیے (Double storied Blocks)
اور کسی کے لیے دو روپے کے لیے (Double storied Blocks)
کی صورت میں (Double storied Blocks)

The Praga Tools Corporation has put up 24 single tenements
for its workers and the rent varies from Rs 6 to Rs 680
which is exorbitant

اسی طرح ہمارے پاس بھی اور رکھا جائے (Praga Tools Corporation)
میں رہنے والا ہے (Praga Tools Corporation)
پر اس کا ارٹھ اور ماہ ۶۷ روپے کا (Praga Tools Corporation)
ہے کیونکہ جملے بھی اس کے لیے (Praga Tools Corporation)
مکانات کے لیے ہیں (Praga Tools Corporation)
اسا وجہ جان کے (Praga Tools Corporation)
کرا رہا رکھا گیا ہے (Praga Tools Corporation)
کے لیے (Praga Tools Corporation)
اور اس کے لیے (Praga Tools Corporation)
ہاں میں ایک (Praga Tools Corporation)
(Definition) (تعریف)
اور اس کے لیے (Praga Tools Corporation)

کھا جائے تو سادہ لوگوں کو بھی زیادہ
حکومت کا یہ مقصد ہوگا ہے میں وہ ہے سوگ و ناہ و
میں ہونا ہے کہ وہ الحاح میں ہیں میں کا ان میں د
م میں (م) میں جو چاہے میں سلسلہ میں ک () میں ہے ب

33 (1) The Government may by notification in the India Gazette subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification exempt any person or class of persons or any employer or class of employers from one or more of the provisions of this Act.

جہاں اسلامی اور اسلامار ہو اگا ہے ساد حکومت کے ترک رکھے معی Any person or class of persons کے دیکھے مجھے کہ یہ ہیں جس شخص کی طرف سے ہوا اس وجہ سے دلایا جاھاوں کہ وہ بد چھوڑے ہو Low paid employees) میں ن و جگہ کو Exemption دے سکی جو وڈنگ میں پرماہوں میں لارباہ میں لی رہے اسلئے اگر میں ملانے کے وڈس (Words) ہی نہ Add ہے حال ہو سکتی ہے کہ ہمارے لوٹ وڑکس کے لیے ہی کہہ نہ کر رہے ہو ہونکے نا آرزوس (Observation) میں ہوں گے ایسے سا حاکم ہوں میں سمجھا ہوں کہ ریل مسافر رائیس اس رو دیتے ہائی کرے او حد از حد گھروں کو سپاہ کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے آمل سے بے خطر ہائے کہ بدل بعد یہ علوم کا واعاب اسکے لیکن میں م نگا سا کے اندر کیا ہوئے والا ہے میں معلوم کیا اب واقعی مردوروں میں صوبہ مذکور

میں اس کے لئے (V nday) کے دو
 حصے ہیں جن میں سے ایک (Amendments) ہے اور دوسرا
 دوسرے (Sunday) کے لئے ہے
 (Engagements) (Vondav) کو اس کے لئے ہے

مسٹر اسمیکر : لکن آج ہی دو ہم ایک گھنٹہ پہلے نرجا - لورے

میری کے اس رام راؤ جی اسکورس میں بی کے جیسے بہت لمبا
 ہیں جن سے انکڑوں کا جاسکا لیکن انکے بعض دھماکے کی جاک میں سے حالات
 کا اظہار کرنا چاہوں گے جس کی وجہ سے انکس کا حوالہ جاسا ہے
 کچھ ناول کمپری جو سنل کمپری اور محفل اداروں کے ناموں کو نام (V minute)

۱۔ ہونا کوونکہ ۲۔ ایک قسم کی طرفاری کہ بلاسکی قانون کا اصل مقصد ۳۔ ہے کہ لبرس (Labourers) اپنے دی ممبر سے فوای ن کائی۔ ہونکہ مکمل روپ (Provide) میں کر سکیے اسلئے اس ولبر گورنٹ کی طرف سے جس فام کر کے بکایا دے ۴۔ سکے ہم ۵۔ دیکھتے ہیں کہ اسے کل ر ل سس (Rental Basis) پر دے جاسکے جس میں ۲/۳ ملین سیرل گورنٹ سے لیے گئے ہیں اور ۱/۳ ہاری حکومت سے لیے گئے ہیں میں ورتور ہی سربا ۶۔ حج کا ۷۔ سکائے میں جس (Suggestion) دیوگا کہ میں لبر کلاس (Labour class) کو بھی پروڈ (Provide) کا ۸۔ دے اور کوآ رسو سس (Co operative Basis) ر لبرس کو ہی موقع دیا جائے قانون کا مقصد یک طائی نہ ہونا چاہیے بلکہ بند سس (Nation) کی پالی کو ملحوظ رکھا جائے ۹۔ عرصہ کروونگا کہ لبرس کی جسو کے لئے ۱۰۔ ہے کچھ حصہ ۱۱۔ سے بطور حص (Shares) لبر کوآ سو سس پر کباب اور کسے جانی ورتور کاسل (Capital) دھوے ر کباب اکی ملک ہو جائی سکی ۱۲۔ کہ ۱۳۔ مول کا ۱۴۔ ہے کہ سکے لبر کاسل میں ۱۵۔ لیکن کاسل ۱۶۔ وٹ ہو تو ہم اگے بڑھ سکتے ہیں اسی طرح نہ دیکھا جانا چاہیے کہ کیا مردور اسی بحوالہ کے لحاظ سے ناح کل کے معیار زندگی کے لحاظ سے رسل سس پر ڈھائی مقصد کراہ ۱۷۔ کر سکتا ہے ۱۸۔ اگر و اسی بحوالہ سے کچھ میں جاسکتا ہوا کاسل ۱۹۔ ب ہو جائیگا بالعرس اگر و کل کے رور مردور ہو جائے واسکے ناس کچھ میں رہا اسلئے میں کہوونگا کہ ۲۰۔ مور عور کا ۲۱۔ ہے جالے جان ہر جبر عوامی دور کے لحاظ سے ہوئی چاہیے جس صاحب کو لبر عور کرنا ۲۲۔ چاہیے کہ کسا ۲۳۔ طبعہ ساس ہو سکا ۲۴۔ ہے کہ جالے جان ر لبر گورنٹ ہوئے ہوئے ہی کاربورس کی دی (Body) اسس کے درجہ ان جائے ۲۵۔ لبرس کے بقول سے اسس کا طبعہ ساس میں ۲۶۔ ہے میں ۲۷۔ جھا ہونکہ اس طریقہ سے رنا د فائدہ میں ہو سکتا لبرس کو کاسی لبر (Facilities) ہوئے چاہیے اس عور کر کے شاعے انکے رنا د و س ر سور (Representatives) ہی کہ لیا چاہیے اسلئے مری رائے میں نہ سس ۲۸۔ لبرم ۲۹۔ اس مصلحہ میں اکس کے سلفہ نواعد ر عمل کا ۳۰۔ چاہیے اور ناسس کا طبعہ مسترد ہونا چاہیے

اسکے ہاتھ میں عرصہ کروچا کہ کسی ۱۱ سال بڑا بیٹا ہے۔ میرا حال بدھے کہ اس لڑکی کو اسسٹنٹ کے درجہ لمیٹڈ (Limited) پانا چاہا ہے۔ اس کسی کہ آج کل کے عوام، دوز میں پسند ہیں کیا خاکسبا اسے کہا گاہے کہ

If in the opinion of the Government the Corporation persistently makes default in performing the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or abuses its powers the Government may by notification in the *Jarida*, supersede the Corporation

اسکے بعد حکومت کو عادی میں لے لیا ہے۔ یہ غلط طریقہ ہے کہ کوئی میں اپور ن
 (Misappropriation) کے اس کے میں طریقہ سے سرا دینی ہے
 جساکہ دوبہ کے ڈارے میں دیا ہے

نہی مل لیں میرے کم یہ کہ میں میں میں سے ملے ہیں اور
 ۳ ای گورنمنٹ سے ملے ہیں سکے اے میں میں کم گا کہ عام سے وہیں لک کو
 وسیع کرنا ہے کہ یہ میں مکان و وند (Provide) کرنا ہے
 اسکے بعد میں اس کو گا کہ ماؤں کی دہہ ۲۶ ہے کہ سگل (Single)
 کلے ۲ مسجد رکھا گیا ہے ایک سے زیادہ ہونے کے یہ میں نہیں کوئی ہے کہ
 جسکی وجہ سے وہ گوبہ زیادہ کرنا گیا ہے ۴ اس ماؤں کی میں ۵ جساکہ آرٹل میں
 کہا ہے

Shri V B Raju Mr Speaker Sir There appears to be a printer's devil in the figure 12½ per cent in sec 26 (4) (a) —

Where more than one employee occupies such accommodation 12½ per cent per annum of the capital cost of the accommodation

Shri V D Deshpande Then what is the correct figure?

Shri V B Raju It is only 2½ per cent or something like that

میری کٹہ رام رائی اگر اٹھائی مسجد ہو تو وہیں کا میں میں ہوسٹ رکھا گیا
 ہے وہ زیادہ ہے

شری وی بی راجو میں ۲۰ روپے (Whichever is less)

میری کٹہ رام رائی اس ماؤں کا یہ مساجد وہ رسول میں رہے مکان کے
 لیے ۲۰ روپے مصلی کا یہ اصل ہے وہ زیادہ ہے کہ کہ میں املاہ کی گھاس
 ہو سکتی ہے اسکے بعد اسکو ۲۰ روپے طبعہ ۲۰ روپے کلے یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ املاہ میں
 سے کیا مل لیا جائے اور اس میں کو اس ماؤں کے (Housing Fund) میں
 خرچ کیا جائے تاکہ اس میں کلے ایک مسجد بن سکے میں اس کو بنا ہوں کہ
 میں فارلر اسے اس میں لاسکے میں میں یہ تمام ہوا میں ہو گئے

Shri L K Shroff I congratulate the hon ble Minister for Labour for introducing this Bill of very great importance and usefulness to the labour population. Those of us who have been working in the labour field, know very well of

the living and unhealthy conditions in which the labour population is living. We all remember that once Pandit Nehru said that the wretches who are generally the labour population was seen to reside were so bad that they should be burned down. So a measure like this is really of very great importance and we should all welcome it.

Some points have been raised in connection with this measure and I think that if Clause 18 of this Bill had been pursued by the hon. Members who raised the point it would be clear that even though the worker remains in a house for a very long period, he does not get any right over the house. It is stated therein. The Corporation may subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government acquire and hold property both movable and immovable sell or otherwise transfer or enter into hire purchase agreements regarding any movable or immovable property. So this section clearly shows that the Corporation has a right even to sell away certain buildings that have been constructed by it. So the labourer who resides in the building has got a chance of getting the property later on when he is in a position to pay.

As regards the point raised with regard to the constitution of the Corporation I feel what has been put there in the Bill is quite proper. The Corporation is a body which is meant to conduct its work more in a businesslike manner than simply be guided by principles of democracy. Principles of democracy are all right in their proper places but to apply them everywhere I feel is not quite right. The Corporation has got to carry on the work of constructing houses for the labour population not simply with the capital that is provided by the Government but also try to get funds from all possible sources and use them to the best advantage. So the body has got to work in a businesslike manner. The nominees of the Government as mentioned in Clause C of sub-section (2) of section 4 or as has been stated by the hon. Minister, represent the different Departments. Therefore they will be there only as technical persons. The real persons whose voices would be heard are those of the representatives of employers and employees. Though this body consists of 18 persons on the whole the representatives of employers and employees are 6 and the other seven persons are there as technical advisers so to speak. So I feel that there is nothing wrong in making the provision as has been made here.

One of the others point that was raised was about the rent that is payable when more than one employee occupies the House. The hon. Minister has shown how the percentage that is put there is only a mistake. Therefore 2½% of the cost does not work to be very high. It is also said here that 2½% or 20% of the House should be paid by the employers whichever is less. 2½% of the cost would be about Rs 75 and that for an employee, who will be residing in the house will not be a very big amount to pay.

With these remarks I welcome the Bill that is placed before the House.

Shri V B Rayu Some doubts have been expressed about the provisions in the Bill the most important being about the method of constituting the Corporation. Many a member from the Opposition side demanded that there should be some sort of election. They talked in the name of democracy. In my opinion democracy should not be taken to such farthest ends, where it becomes a farce. Spreading of democracy in every administrative matter, or in matters of this nature where a sort of technical or commercial subject has to be discussed, does not do good.

The entire capital is being provided by Government. For the safeguarding of this Government is responsible. There is already a proviso making it obligation on the part of Government to consult the employers and employees. As the leader of the P D F party has stated some method may be evolved for making the registered unions a sort of electoral college or some thing of that nature. There is no difficulty in evolving details when rules are made or when conventions are laid. Instead of consultations if we bring in elections they will be always influenced and should be influenced by politics. Political parties are bound to play an important part in elections. We have got experience of Municipal elections. What for are Municipalities constituted? They are for providing amenities. Municipalities are not platforms for political conflicts. Politics has become a second nature and it is unfortunate that politics should influence every aspect of our life. Even if we want to discuss a theological problem, there too politics plays an important part. The moment we talk of politics we should keep in view the divergent approach of the political parties. Controversies would be brought up

by political parties in a Corporation which is meant for executing scheme of Government in a technical scientific and commercial way. How far would political controversies be helpful in the actual working of the Corporation is something that we should keep in view before deciding on elections. It is no doubt true that the workers' voice should be effective but how far it will improve or help the functioning of the Corporation if divergent political interests come in and begin quarrelling from the political point of view is the problem. They would not discuss on the merits and demerits of a particular issue but they would quarrel whether their party's voice is heard or not. I may belong to the Congress party but I would not like the politics of the Congress or the politics of the Communist Party to influence on the machinery of allotment of houses or the fixation of rent in relation to its capital cost. I myself hope that those who would be entrusted with this job would not bring in discrimination based on party spirit or any other considerations. As far as the Government nominees are concerned as one of the hon. Members has already clarified they will purely represent the various departments for advice on technical matters. They will not interfere in such matters where the employers and the employees clash with each other or would have opposing views. Their job is only to see that co-ordination of the several departments is obtained and the work is carried on to the fullest satisfaction. As has already been stated it is true that the representatives of the employers and employees will form the main nucleus. The houses are built for the benefit of the workers and for the industries and therefore their voice would prevail. In accordance with this principle of nomination I can assure hon. Members the government will not keep any political aspect in view. They would certainly consult the representative bodies of the workers and would nominate those persons whom the workers like and those people who would really safeguard the interests of workers alone will be nominated and those people who work against the interests of workers will get no place. Moreover there is no room for a clash or a controversy in the actual working of this body. It exists only for the proper utilization of funds. Government's interest is mainly to see that the money is spent for housing and that the invested capital is received back. On such questions as these there would not be much of capital labour controversy. It may be anticipated that the employer may like certain houses being allotted for

Bill for
 so for proper Housing
 of Labour

certain workers Within the factory itself the workers union and the employers could come to some understanding as to which of the workers should be provided accommodation and in what places If the employers and the employees collectively should ask that they should be provided such and such twenty houses then these 20 employees would be allocated accommodation without trouble This is a matter out of the purview of the Corporation It will not come before the Corporation Once the employer has to contribute and once the employer says I want 20 houses allotted for my employees and these are the names of those twenty employees these workers would be given the houses So to say any controversy in the accommodation being made available to a particular set of employees is altogether out of the purview of the Corporation Within the Corporation there will not be so much controversy except selecting the site the particular type of houses to be built their design specification and finally to see that the cost of construction will be below a particular ceiling These are purely technical financial and commercial matters A certain amount of free activity can be promoted under the Special Labour Housing Fund In fact the employers should be made to contribute towards capital This is also my view the view of the Government and the view of nominees But at this present juncture it would be very difficult to levy any uniform taxation or levy on the employers wage bills We thought at one stage why we should not put in 5% of the wage bill in Hyderabad But that appeared to me most impractical As I said when I was speaking on the resolution on Labour I think that any step we should take should be on an All India basis The industry should not suffer or should not collapse The Manufactured goods from the industrial units should not be costlier than those coming from outside

We have to protect our industries also Therefore as a beginning we have to proceed cautiously we propose to collect upto 5% for those houses which have been occupied by the employees of a particular industry A stage may latter come when the Government of India might introduce a Bill or the State Government itself might think it fit to adopt a uniform levy of say 2% 3% or 4% on the Wage Bills of every industry I am sure that state will come For the present let us build houses with the monies that are made available and also with the monies that we may collect and

then still you built the houses and you made certain provisions to build up the Hyderabad Fund. We have not intended that.

Why have I brought the Bill so soon before the House—even though the Government have taken up this measure? The Government of Madras has not implemented it fully. It is only the Central Housing Pill in Bombay but no other State has taken up this Bill first and we have already taken up this Bill. In the scheme of the Government of India, it is the houses of the State and the property of the State and the property that may be built in the houses that may be built according to the plan must be properly looked after. Therefore, we have already taken up the work of building houses. I thought it best to give a legal status by making it a statute. At present it is the Advisory Body that is dealing with the housing. I concede that this was a bit of a hurry but I do assure the hon. Members that I will in mind the various suggestions made by them. It is the Government should levy a particular percent on the Wage Bill or on production or on profits or something like that to be the hit out in future. But whatever steps we take our primary object should be that it should not affect our industry in any way and we shall give more time to consider it.

It may be that we may have to proceed on an All India basis. The Government of India might be thinking of uniformity as they have laid down for medical benefits under the Employees Insurance Act where they have been levying 1½% on the industries. Where it is enforced they are collecting 1½% and where it is not enforced they are collecting ½%. In Hyderabad which will be introduced or enforced in 1954 our industries will be paying 1½%. At the moment they are paying ½%. So similarly for the Housing Fund also the Government of India might think of levying a cess as they have laid down under the State Employees Insurance Act. The Social Security legislation might ultimately develop covering provident fund, compensation, maternity benefit, Housing and Medical benefit and Unemployment Insurance and for various of these things a consolidated Act might evolve and a tax on also covering all these things might be

evolved. Meanwhile this is going in a piecemeal affair and when we go in a piecemeal manner let us be realistic and let us see that our industry pays within its capacity. When we convince the employers and employees through their co-operation we shall see that this scheme is successful. That is the basic idea.

I have answered all points—particularly about the idea behind nomination and also why I did not like that election should be there because I did not like any controversy in the Corporation as it is concerned purely with technical and scientific aspects. Secondly about the levying tax on a uniform collection from the Wage Bills or profits or from the capital investment from the employers—this also should be postponed for consideration at a later date. At the moment if we can collect upto 5% whatever it may work out to—from the employers I think the scheme would be successful because we worked it out as costing us 8½% on the capital to meet our liabilities viz. maintenance taxation and payment towards Sinking Fund. In this way we have provided a maximum collection of 7½% upto 5% from the employer and 2½% from the employee. Therefore we are quite satisfied in saying that the scheme is quite successful as far as the investment is made.

The hon. Member from Ippaguda has said that should the Central Government and the State Government fail to provide any finances this scheme may fail. This is a genuine apprehension indeed but there is the possibility of promoting debentures, the Government guaranteeing and then collecting the monies. There would be no difficulty provided the Corporation functions within its limitations and keeps the construction cost low. The apprehension expressed also about the cost of construction is really genuine. It has been our experience that estimates are made some times at a particular figure and when actual work is completed it goes up by 50% or 100% more. I do see the point in it. I am taking all possible precautions and the experts who are tackling this work have assured me that it will not be much far from Rs 8,500. Anyhow for the moment I rely upon them and I shall endeavour to see that the construction cost will not go abnormally. It will be profitable to the worker if the construction cost is low.

The Opposition will appreciate that for an accommodation of this nature a two-room tenement 2 rooms 2 verandahs a kitchen a bathroom a lavatory and open space in front and rear being given to a worker in Hyderabad for a low paid worker we should congratulate ourselves for the standard to which we have risen. Though this standard is not uniform throughout our State the fact that an industrial worker in the City who is now occupying a hut in Himayatnagar or in Domalguda or somewhere and that too a thatched hut is now enabled to occupy such an accommodation by paying only Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 deserves self congratulation. It was argued

Shri V D Deshpande How many houses have been constructed under this scheme so far?

Shri I B Raj Three hundred houses are nearing completion. According to schedule they ought to have been completed by July and 1½ months more is asked for because of late arrivals of cement and iron. Another thousand houses will be completed by the end of this year. Before December one thousand houses will be completed in the City of Hyderabad.

I have got the programme for the districts also. Out of 10,000 houses it has been said that 4,000 houses will be in Hyderabad district including Hyderabad and Secunderabad Cities and the rest of the houses will be in the districts of Warangal, Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Nanded, Jalna, Raichur, Nizamabad, Latur and Khammam as per the following allotment:

1,200	Warangal
800	Aurangabad
800	Gulbarga
800	Nanded
200	Jalna
200	Raichur
200	Nizamabad
150	Latur
200	Khammam

and the remaining have been kept as reserved.

Every effort is being made to keep the construction costs as low as possible so that it will be profitable to the employee. In this connection it was pleaded why the low-paid employee should not be given rent free quarters? It is argued

L A Bill No XX of 1952 : 1 h J by 1952 1670
Bill for providing provisions for proper housing of Labour

Shri Buchiah How many houses have been allotted to the Adilabad district ?

Shri V B Raju No houses yet but there is a reserve. No doubt the Coal Mines there have provided housing completely. I think so. The Sirpur Paper Mills have provided houses. They have got a scheme of their own which would be something similar to ours and we will see that the accommodation and the standard design are kept to conform to our scheme or we might consider asking them to associate themselves with our scheme and transfer the funds with the I T F industries. The negotiations are going on. If there are no schemes with the I T F we want to dovetail that with this scheme. For the same reason we have not provided in our scheme any houses being built in Supur or Bellampally.

An hon Member What about Hyderabad Chemicals ?

Shri V B Raju I have said for that district. We are waiting to know from the I T F what scheme they have got at Supur. That is why as my learned Member has already said we have got some in reserve. (Interruption. What about Ramagundam ?) This is not a permanent plan. It is a Five Year Plan. Supposing if we would be successful in building the houses we would have paved the way for further success. Mr. Rege when he prepared the Report had in his mind and he has made it quite clear also that out of Rs. 28 dearness allowance that is meant to be paid to the lowest paid worker Rs. 5 should represent the house rent allowance. He has clarified it as Rs. 5 in the City and Rs. 8 in the district town. 2½% as I have just calculated may come to Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. These houses may even permit two employees to be there or even supposing it is not still it is worthwhile paying Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 for such an accommodation. The worker who is getting Rs. 60 or so in the City of Hyderabad unless he is living in a hut which would be simply blown away by gale of wind if he is occupying a house which can be called a House must be paying at least Rs. 10. So I do not think that for the employee who will be drawing this much in Hyderabad City this is a bad deal. There are employees of the different grades we must strike at the average we should not simply take the lowest paid and the highest paid we must somewhere strike a cross

and draw the man. In textile industry the lowest paid employee makes at least in my opinion Rs. 70. I had some discussion with the hon. Member when spoke about Bonus and overtime wages. If all his total emoluments are taken into account the lowest paid employee in Hyderabad City must be making at least Rs. 60. That is the standard I visualise—that our industrial worker today in the Hyderabad City has reached. A worker making Rs. 60 I think will not grumble to pay for a house which will add to his efficiency and health and with an accommodation that would facilitate him to create some wealth for his wife like some craft industry in his own house and which will also widen his vision. He might thus be compelled by this way to save the money which he is otherwise carrying to the toddy shop and the cinema hall so that he can pay it towards rent and lead a better life.

Regarding Hire Purchase System and making houses available to the workers, one hon. Member from this side of the House has pointed out a clause. Even though it is not clearly mentioned under the scheme it is the intention of the Government to make certain houses available at a later stage in the shape of loans to workers co-operatives. Those houses which are built for the industrial shall not be occupied by non-employees and that principle must be accepted. Government has got as much sympathy as the Opposition has got for the workers that they should own the houses. The method and the manner in which the worker could own the house must be considered. A workers co-operative must be formed. The Corporation might use its civil offices to secure loans for the workers co-operatives; it can lend money on instalment basis or bank houses at separate places for workers who want to own houses on Hire Purchase System and the Corporation can create all such facilities. But that is another item. The Corporation is not prohibited or precluded from taking to such activities. When the Department was considering about this, it had exactly this plan in its mind viz. that certain areas might be acquired for workers Housing Co-operatives who would like to invest their Provident Fund amount when they retire or amounts borrowed against the Provident Fund for amounts received from their insurance policies, and if they want to build houses the Corporation might come to their aid by securing loans and also by adding some more money towards loan and then collecting the same by instalments. All these things are in the view of the Government but as I have already

said ours is a humble beginning and if we make a start and if we succeed in the beginning—as all know that nothing exceeds like success—it might encourage us to take to other schemes and make them successful. Without much doubting what will happen in the future and what should be done after 10 or 20 years let us now see how best we can constitute the Corporation which will build up a Labour Housing Fund and which will build some houses first.

The Government's intention is that some houses must be built so that we can relieve the employee from this heavy rent that he is paying and also the inconvenience that is being caused to him. If we can build 10 000 houses with a sum of 8½ crores in five years in our own way and in our generation and within the life of this House it will certainly be a magnificent job and really worthy of credit. Building 10 000 houses for industrial workers is not a small achievement and I wish that all our attention must be concentrated on the ways and means of securing this 8½ crores when the finances of Hyderabad State are so badly placed and how we can profitably utilise these 8½ crores and also how we can secure the co-operation of both the employers and the employees in making this scheme successful. This is the objective that should inspire us and that should make us put our heads together and make the scheme a success. Any suggestion not only from this House but also from outside this House from the Labour Advisory Board or from the Corporation where the employees' representatives will be there or from any other angle—any suggestion to make this constructive activity successful will be appreciated and will be given very sympathetic consideration by the Government. That is why I said in the very beginning that this is a non-controversial Bill and it is only about the magnitude that we have got difference of opinion. While the Opposition wants very much to be done the Government says that this much alone can be done. Supposing the Party in power is in the Opposition it might have said the same thing because it is the tradition of the Opposition to clamour more to ask for more without consideration for the capacity or the resources that the Government has got. If resources could be shown, Government will be anxious to build not only 2 000 houses but 3 000 and even more. Building houses will create more employment also. In this way it will be relieving the burden of the Government particularly the burden of the Labour Minister on whose shoulders nearly 20 000 people are sitting.

1162

12th July 1952

*I 1 Bill No XX of 1952
a Bill for making provision
for proper Housing
of Labour*

(TALKING) Building houses is a relief not only to the employed but also to the unemployed people in our State. Today much of the construction activities are not taking place. After the integration there is not the railway construction, there is not the irrigation construction, there is not the national highways construction and also those who have money are not coming forward to take to new industries. All these factors add to confusion. Hence if we can build more houses, it is a relief not only to the employee but also to the unemployed. That is the anxiety of the Government and the anxiety is how to find the money and how to make profitable use of the money by keeping the construction cost low. After I have said so much out of the way and beyond the point also the Opposition I hope will sympathetically view this Bill and will pass this Bill without any amendment. That is my aspiration Sir.

Thank you

Mr. Speaker: The Question is

That I A Bill No XX of 1952 be read a First time

(The Motion was adopted)

11 House adjourns till 11 o'clock on Monday the 14th July 1952

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